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(11) EP 0 356 154 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
09.04.1997 Bulletin 1997/15

(51) Int Cl.⁶: C07H 13/00, C07H 13/04,
A61K 31/70

(21) Application number: 89308376.6

(22) Date of filing: 17.08.1989

(54) **Trehalose derivatives**

Trehalosderivate

Dérivés de tréhalose

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB IT

(30) Priority: 26.08.1988 JP 213307/88
11.04.1989 JP 92791/89

(43) Date of publication of application:
28.02.1990 Bulletin 1990/09

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Remarks:

The file contains technical information submitted after the application was filed and not included in this specification

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to novel α,α -trehalose derivatives having anti-tumor activity.

Background information

Derivatives of α,α -trehalose, such as 6,6'-dimycolate of α,α -trehalose extracted from cell wall of a tubercle bacillus, have attracted considerable attention, as they have various immuno-pharmacological activities such as immunoadjuvant activity, ability of granuloma formation, ability of macrophage activation, ability of enhancing non-specific protection, anti-tumor activity, etc. [Yakugaku Zasshi, 107, 37-45 (1987) and Kekkaku, 63 (3), 41-54 (1988)]. Particular chemical structures of these liposaccharides, however, have not been well established due to the fact that their mycolic acid moieties, forming the most notable characteristic of cell walls of acid-fast bacteria, are long-chain fatty acid (having 60 to 88 carbon atoms) of extremely strong hydrophobic property and that they are unstable at elevated temperatures. In addition, these compounds are not appropriate for medical application because composition (such as number of carbon atoms, unsaturation and substitution) of their mycolic acid moieties varies from one bacterial species to another and thus products with uniform composition cannot be obtained. Furthermore, particularly the liposaccharides having mycolic acid moieties of 70 to 80 carbon atoms have fault that they are highly toxic.

Among other α,α -trehalose derivatives, there may be mentioned 2,3,6'-trimycolate of α,α -trehalose, obtained from *Rhodococcus aurantiacus*, which has very unusual unsymmetrical structure (FEBS letters, 203, 239-242 (1986)) and 2,6'-dimycolate of α,α -trehalose extracted from the same bacterium (60th Annual Meeting of Biochemical Society of Japan, October, 1987). However, pharmacological activities of these unsymmetrical mycolic ester of α,α -trehalose have not been sufficiently clarified and neither structure nor composition of their mycolic acid moieties have been determined.

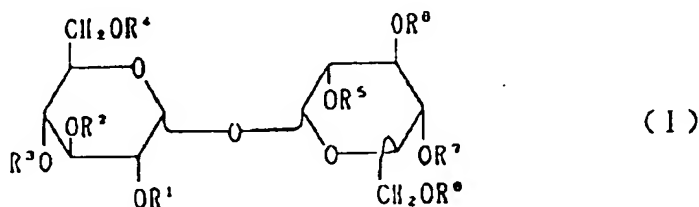
Other difatty-acid esters of α,α -trehalose have been described [US-A-4,612,304; CA-A-1,202,622; JP-B-50478/1987; JP-A-46294/1984; JP-A-157097/1984; JP-A-289038/1986; JP-A-53926/1987; JP-A-174094/1987 and Chem. Pharm. Bull. 33, 4455 (1985)]. All these compounds are substituted with fatty acid residues at symmetrical (e.g. 6,6') positions of α,α -trehalose.

Also, there have been known 2-palmitoyl, 2,2'-dipalmitoyl and 2,3,2'-tripalmitoyl derivatives of α,α -trehalose by J. Chem. Soc. Perkin I, 1980, 1940-1943, 6-(3-hydroxy-2-tetradecanyloctadecanoyl)ester by Carbohydrate Res., 125, 323-328 (1984), 6,6'-bis-(3-hydroxy-2-tetracosanylhydroxyhexacontanoyl)ester by Chem. Phys. Lipids, 16, 91-106 (1976), 2,6,6'-tris(3-acetoxy-2-tetracosanyl-methoxyhexacontanoyl)ester by Bull. Soc. Chim. France, 1478-1482 (1956), 2,3,4,2'-esters by DE-AI-3248167, 2,3,6,2'-esters by Chem. Phys. Lipids, 29 241-266 (1981), 4,6,4',6'-tetra-stearoyl ester by Chem. Pharm. Bull. 30, 1169-1174 (1982) and 4,6,4',6'-esters by JP-1-157097/1984.

After an extensive study on the synthesis of glycolipids having long chain aliphatic acyl group as their lipid moieties, the present inventors have successfully prepared α,α -trehalose derivatives having mycolic acid or aliphatic acid moieties of defined chemical structure, uniform constitution and thus improved safety, particularly unsymmetrical derivatives (i.e. compounds except those having only the same acyl groups located at paired positions designated by numbers corresponding with each other).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a trehalose derivative of the formula;



wherein R^3 , R^5 , R^6 , and R^7 are hydrogen atoms, R^1 and R^8 are C_{1-40} aliphatic acyl groups, and R^2 and R^4 are each selected from hydrogen and C_{1-40} aliphatic acyl groups.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Definitions

As used herein, the expression " C_{1-40} aliphatic acyl group" refers to a group consisting of a carbonyl group and hydrogen atom or a saturated or unsaturated, straight or branched chain aliphatic hydrocarbon group combined with said carbonyl group, the total number of carbon atom being 1 to 40, and preferably 6 to 36. When said aliphatic hydrocarbon group is a branched one, said branching may occur at any position such as α - or β -position to the carbonyl group but it is preferred that a side chain with a greater number of carbon atoms is present at α -position. The side chain may also be branched. In a preferred embodiment, the main and side chains have a backbone with up to 30 and preferably 5 to 25 or 5 to 20 carbon atom. When said aliphatic hydrocarbon group is unsaturated, any number of, preferably 1 to 5 and e.g. 1, 2 or 3 double or triple bonds or a combination thereof may be present. In addition, said aliphatic hydrocarbon group may have one or more, preferably 1 to 5, e.g. 1, 2 or 3 substituents which are independently selected from groups found in the naturally occurring mycolic acids, such as hydroxy, methoxy, epoxy, carbonyl, carboxy, methylene (forming cyclopropane ring) etc., and a protected hydroxyl group (ie. a group which may be connected to a hydroxyl group on removal of the protecting group) or a protected carboxyl group (ie a group which may be converted to a carboxyl group on removal of the protecting group).

The term "hydroxy-protecting group" is used herein to mean a group which may be used for protecting a hydroxyl group. Examples of hydroxy protecting groups include mono- and bi-valent groups which are used in saccharide or peptide synthesis to temporarily replace the hydrogen atom of a hydroxy group in order to avoid any possible undesirable reaction on the hydroxy group during a condensation reaction such as acylation and which can be easily removed after the condensation reaction.

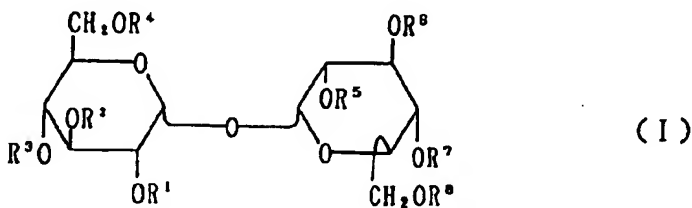
Said monovalent hydroxy-protecting group includes α -aryl(lower)alkyl (e.g. benzyl, p-chlorobenzyl, diphenylmethyl, trityl etc., which are removable by catalytic hydrogenation, HBr/acetic acid or p-toluenesulfonic acid), trifluoro-, chloro-, methoxy- or aryloxy-acetyl (removable by base), (lower)alkoxycarbonyl (removable by alkali), 2-tetrahydropyran-2-yl or 2-tetrahydrothiopyran-2-yl (removable by acid), tri(lower)alkylsilyl (removable by water, acid or alkali), tri(lower)alkylmethyl (removable HBr/trifluoro acetic acid), 1-(α -aryl(lower)alkyloxycarbonylamino)-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl (removable by catalytic hydrogenation or acid), 2-(α -aryl(lower)alkyloxycarbonyl)benzoyl (removable by catalytic hydrogenation or hydrazine), tri(lower)alkylmethyloxycarbonyl, arylcarbonyl(lower)alkylcarbonyl (removable by alkali) etc.

Said bivalent hydroxy-protecting group includes lower alkylidene which may be substituted with a substituent such as monocyclic aryl, lower alkoxy or oxo (said alkylidene group may form a cyclic group such as a cyclic acetal (e.g. in the case of methylene, ethylidene, benzylidene, isopropylidene, cyclohexylidene etc., which are removable by acid or catalytic hydrogenation), a cyclic ortho-ester (e.g. in the case of methoxymethylene, 1-ethoxyethylidene etc., which are removable by acid) or a cyclic ester (e.g. cyclic carbonic ester, removable by base), polysiloxanedyl (e.g. a group of the formula: $-\text{Si}(\text{lower alkyl})_2-\text{O}-\text{Si}(\text{lower alkyl})_2-$, removable by TBAF, acid or alkali) and the like.

The term "aryl" refers to a group comprising a small number of, and preferable one benzene ring which may be substituted with 1 to 5, preferably 1 to 3 substituents such as lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halogen, nitro etc.

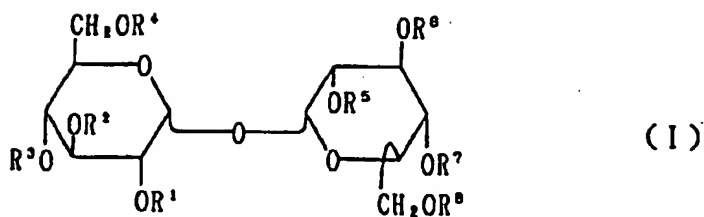
The term "lower alkyl" refers to a straight or branched chain alkyl having 1 to 8, preferable 1 to 6 and particularly 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and includes methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, 2-methylpropyl etc.

One group of compounds according to the present invention are trehalose derivatives of the formula:



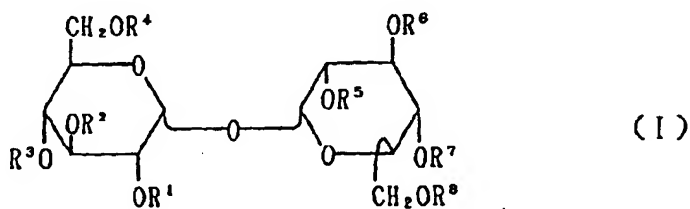
wherein R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , and R^7 are hydrogen atoms and R^1 and R^8 are C_{1-40} aliphatic acyl groups.

A further group of compounds according the present invention are trehalose derivatives of the formula:



wherein four of R^3 , R^5 , R^6 and R^7 are hydrogen atoms, R^1 and R^8 are C_{1-40} aliphatic acyl groups, and one of R^2 and R^4 is a C_{1-40} aliphatic acyl group and the other is hydrogen.

15 Still further groups of compounds according to the present invention are trehalose derivatives of the formula:



wherein four of R^3 , R^5 , R^6 and R^7 are hydrogen atoms and R^1 , R^2 , R^4 and R^8 are C_{1-40} aliphatic acyl groups.

The above compounds of the formula (I) can be prepared by the following process.

30 (a) Preparation of monoacyl derivatives (Reference Process)

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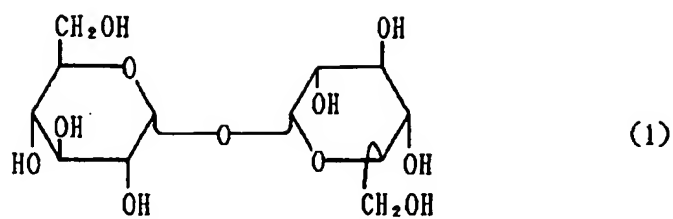
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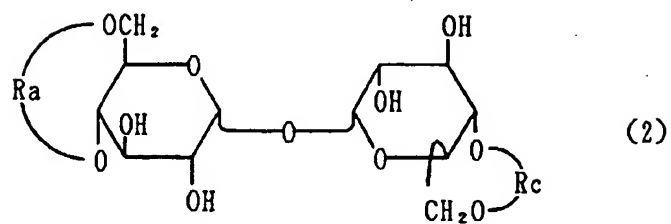
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(Process i)

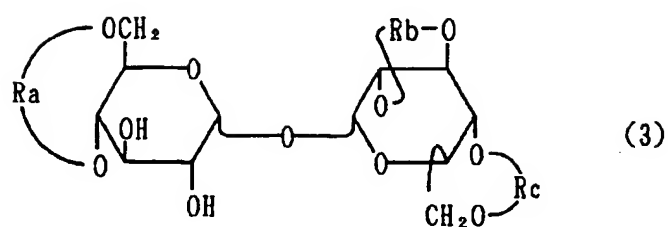


α, α - Trehalose

Protection

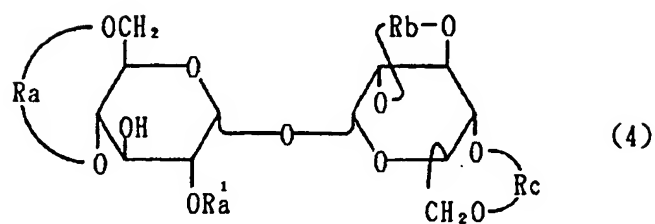


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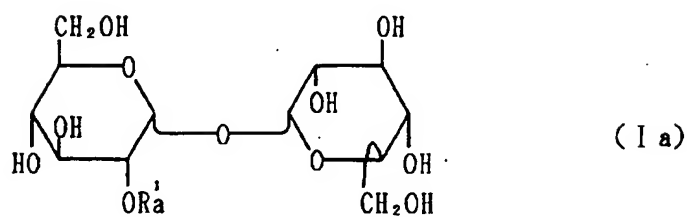
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Acylation



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Deprotection



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(b) Preparation of diacyl derivatives

(Process ii)

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(1)



P r o t e c t i o n

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(2)



I s o m e r i z a t i o n

P r o t e c t i o n

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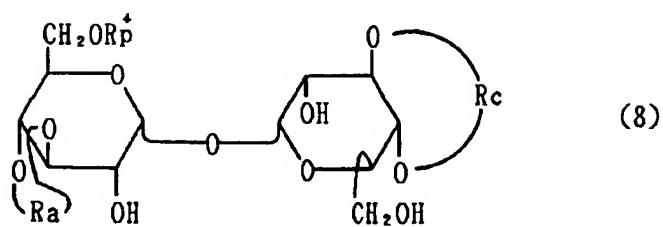
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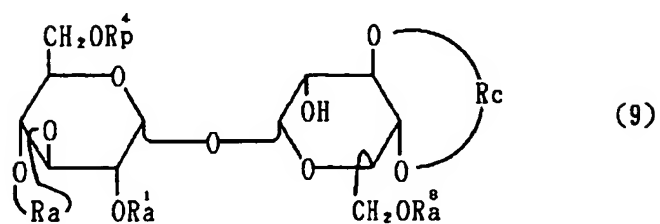
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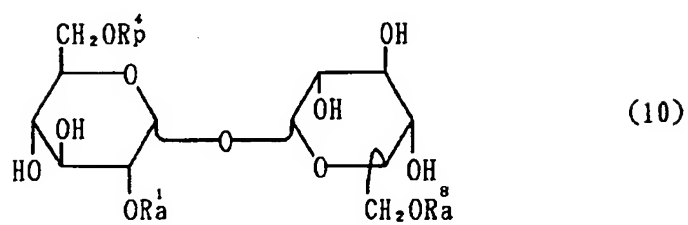
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↓
Diacylation



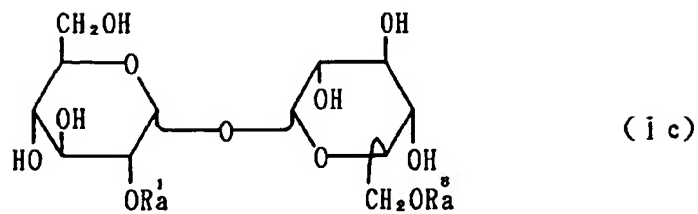
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Deprotection



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Deprotection



(Process iii) (Reference Process)

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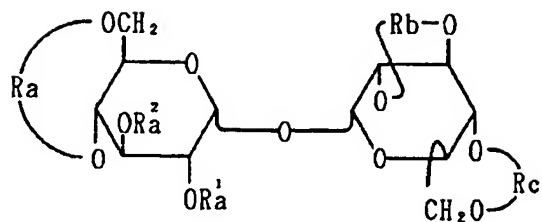
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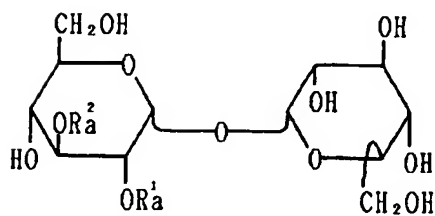
(3)

Diacylation



(11)

Deprotection



(1d)

(c) Preparation of triacyl derivatives

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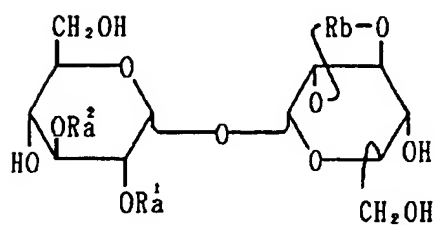
(Process iv)

(3)

Diacylation

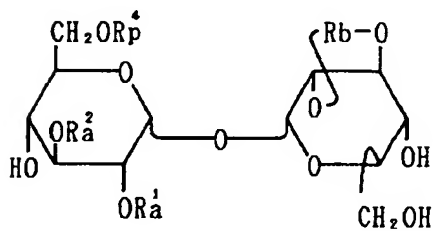
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Deprotection



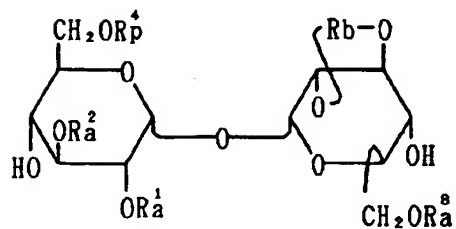
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Protection



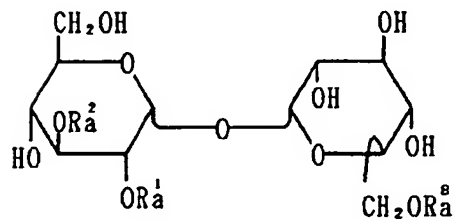
(13)

↓
Acylation



(14)

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Deprotection



(I e)

(Process v)

(3)

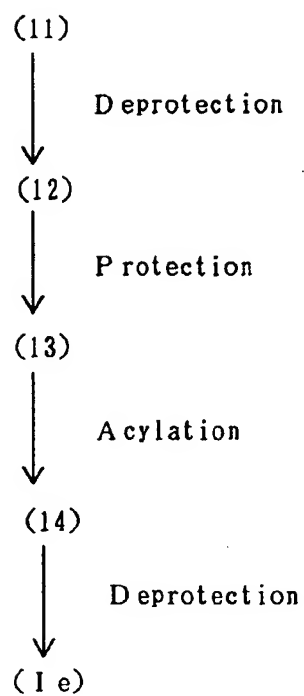
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Acylation

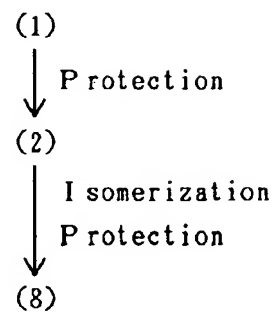
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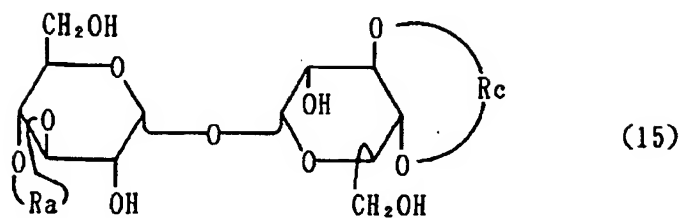
Acylation



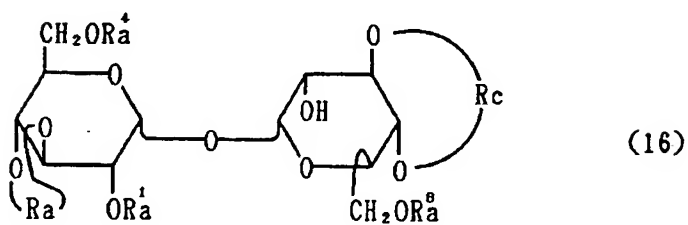
(Process vi)



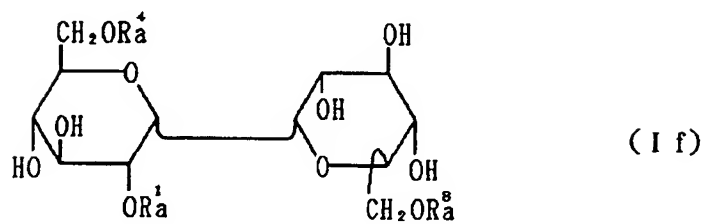
↓ Deprotection



↓ Acylation

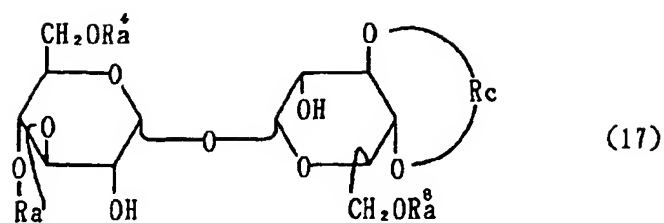


↓ Deprotection



(Process vii)

(15)
↓ Acylation



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↓ Acylation

(16)

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↓ Deprotection

(I f)

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(d) Preparation of tetraacyl derivatives

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(Process viii)

(3)

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↓ Diacylation

(11)

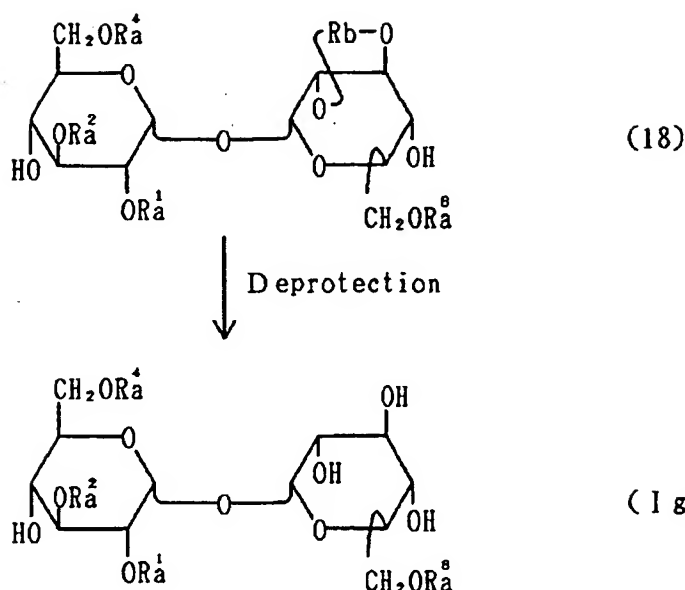
35

↓ Deprotection

(12)

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↓ Diacylation



25 In the above formulae, Ra, Rb and Rc are independently bivalent hydroxy-protecting groups, R⁴_p is a monovalent hydroxy-protecting groups, and R¹a, R²a, R⁴a and R⁸a are independently C₁₋₄₀ aliphatic acyl groups.

Process i) (Reference Process)

30 The reaction for obtaining the compound 2 starting from the compound 1 (α,α -trehalose) is carried out by treating the compound 1 with a bivalent hydroxy-protecting group introducing agent (hereinafter, referred to as BHPGIA) which does not transfer other protecting group of the compound 1, preferably aldehydes such as benzaldehyde or ketones, in the presence of a catalyst such as zinc chloride, according to the known method, for example the method described in J. Org. Chem., 34, 1035 (1969). The compound 3 can be obtained by treating the compound 2 with a BHPGIA (preferably one different from the BHPGIA used in the preceding step), for example a silylating agent X-Rb-X wherein Rb is e.g. -Si(i-Pr)₂-O-Si(i-Pr)₂- and X is halogen, preferably chlorine, in an inert solvent and preferably in the presence of a base such as pyridine or picoline.

35 The acylation of the compound 3 can be effected by reacting an acylating agent capable of introducing C₁₋₄₀ aliphatic acyl group in an inert solvent e.g. methylene chloride, preferably in the presence of a base such as 4-dimethylaminopyridine.

40 Said acylating agent may be a carboxylic acid having the desired acyl group or a reactive derivative of said carboxylic acid. Said reactive derivative may be an anhydride with an inorganic or organic acid, an activated ester or an activated amide, for example, acid azide, (esterified) carbonic acid anhydride, (esterified) phosphoric acid anhydride, nitrophenyl ester, pyridylthio ester, ester with N-hydroxysuccinimide, ester with N-hydroxyphthalimide, amide with imidazol etc. When a carboxylic acid is used as the acylating agent, it is advantageous to carry out the reaction in the presence of a condensing agent such as N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, N-cyclohexyl-N'-morpholinoethylcarbodiimide, N,N'-diisopropylcarbodiimide, N-ethylbenzotriazolium salt, 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium salt, N,N'-carbonyldiimidazol etc. The reaction proceeds at a temperature between cooling and warming, for example at room temperature.

45 The compound 4 is then subjected to the elimination reaction of protecting group to give the desired compound 1a. This reaction can be effected by applying necessary times of removing reaction according to the number of protecting groups or only once when the removing reaction can be applied to all the protecting groups present, said removing reaction being conventional one for respective protecting groups. For example, the group Rb is removed by using desilylating agent such as tetrabutylammonium fluoride in an inert solvent at moderate conditions such as room temperature (see Carbohydr. Res., 138, 55, 1985) and then Ra and Rc such as benzylidene are removed by heating (e.g. at 90°C) with 90% acetic acid.

50 This course is preferred for the case where R¹a has not any protected substituent or has any unsaturation.

When the compound 1a has any unsaturation in R¹a, it can be converted to the compound 1ae having epoxy substituent in R¹a by treating with an epoxidizing agent including organic peracid such as peracetic acid, perbenzoic acid,

metachloroperbenzoic acid etc. or hydrogen peroxide or peroxyacid.

Process (ii)

The reaction for obtaining the compound 2 from the compound 1 can be carried out by dissolving the compound 1 in an inert solvent, preferably in the presence of a base such as pyridine, picoline etc., and treating it with an isomerizing silylating agent X-Ra(or Rc)-X. Liquid bases can serve as a solvent. In the silylating agent, X is preferably chlorine and Ra (or Rc) is preferably -SiR₂-O-SiR₂- wherein R is isopropyl. The reaction is carried out at a lower, elevated or usually room temperature.

The reaction for obtaining the compound 8 from the compound 2 can be carried out by isomerizing the compound 2 produced in the preceding step with an organic base or a salt thereof, for example pyridine hydrochloride, in an inert solvent, e.g. N,N-dimethylformamide. The reaction proceeds at a room temperature. An isomeric mixture is obtained in a reaction which can be separated by the conventional way or after the following step.

The product in the above step is then treated with a protecting group introducing agent such as R⁴p-X wherein X is halogen, for example trityl chloride, in an inert solvent, preferably in the presence of a base which also serve as a solvent, such as pyridine. The reaction proceeds at a room temperature and may be accelerated by heating. Separation of the isomeric mixture can be accomplished by the conventional method, for example chromatography (e.g. on silica-gel).

The diacylation of the compound 8 can be carried out in a manner similar to that for the acylation of the compound 3. When the groups R¹a and R⁸a to be introduced are the same acyl group, these groups may be introduced simultaneously or stepwisely into the compound 8 produced in the preceding step. When the groups are different, it is desirable to introduce first R⁸a and then R¹a. The acyl groups to be introduced preferably have not epoxy group as substituent and when these have any hydroxy or carboxy substituent, they are preferably protected with protective groups conventional in the saccharide or peptide synthesis.

The acylation can be effected by reacting an acylating agent in an inert solvent e.g. methylene chloride, preferably in the presence of a base such as 4-dimethylaminopyridine.

Said acylating agent may be a carboxylic acid having the desired acyl group or a reactive derivative of said carboxylic acid. Said reactive derivative may be an anhydride with an inorganic or organic acid, an activated ester or an activated amide, for example, acid azide, acid halide, (esterified) carbonic acid anhydride, (esterified)-phosphoric acid anhydride, nitrophenyl ester, pyridylthio ester, ester with N-hydroxysuccinimide, ester with N-hydroxyphthalimide, amide with imidazol etc. When a carboxylic acid is used as the acylating agent, it is advantageous to carry out the reaction in the presence of a condensing agent such as N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, N-cyclohexyl-N'-morpholinoethylcarbodiimide, N,N'-diisopropylcarbodiimide, N-ethylbenzotriazolium salt, 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium salt, N, N'-carbonyldiimidazol etc. The reaction proceeds at a temperature between cooling and warming, for example at room temperature.

Partial deprotection of the compound 9 can be carried out by treating the compound produced in the preceding step with a desilylating agent, for example tetrabutylammonium fluoride in an inert solvent. The reaction proceeds under moderate conditions, such as at room temperature.

Deprotection of the compound 10 can be carried out by a method conventional for respective protecting group, for example hydrogenation over a metal catalyst for catalytic hydrogenation, e.g. palladium black for benzyl group, or treatment with acid catalyst such as HBr or p-toluene sulfonic acid. When R¹a and/or R⁸a are saturated, the catalytic hydrogenation is preferred, while it is unsaturated, acid degradation is desirable. In addition, if R¹a and/or R⁸a have any protected substituent, they are preferably removed at the same time together with R⁴p.

When the compound 1c has any unsaturation in R¹a or R⁸a, it can be converted to the compound 1ce having epoxy substituent by treating with an epoxidizing agent (peroxide) including organic peracid such as peracetic acid, perbenzoic acid, metachloroperbenzoic acid etc. or hydrogen peroxide or peroxyacid.

Process (iii) (Reference Process)

Diacylation of the compound 3 can be carried out in a manner similar to that for the diacylation of the compound 8 in Process (ii). Thus, when the two acyl groups are introduced stepwisely, the compound 11 is produced via the compound 4, while if they are to be introduced concurrently, the compound 11 may be directly produced. When an acyl group have protected (e.g. with benzyl) hydroxy as the acyl group for R²a, then it is desirable to introduce first R²a, to which in turn R¹a is introduced.

Deprotection of the compound 11 can be carried out in the same manner as in Processes i, or ii giving the compound 1d.

The compound 1d can be converted to the epoxy compound 1de just like the compound 1a or 1c.

Process iv and v)

The compound 11 obtained by Process (iii) can be partially deprotected to give the compound 12. The deprotection can be carried out by a method appropriate for the protective group to be removed, for example by heating (e.g. at 90°C) with 90% acetic acid in the case of benzylidene.

The produced compound 12 is treated with MHPGIA R^4p-X wherein X is halogen, for example trityl chloride, in an inert solvent and preferably in the presence of a base (which can serve as a solvent) such as pyridine at a moderate temperature (e.g. room temperature) to give the compound 13. By-products such as 6,6'-protected compound can be removed by silicagel column chromatography.

Acylation of the compound 13 can be carried out in a manner similar to that for the compound 3, or 8.

The produced compound 14 can be deprotected in a manner similar to that for the compound 4, 9, 10 or 11 to give the compound 1a. If any protected (e.g. with benzyl) hydroxy group is present in the acyl group, such protective group may be concurrently removed by treating with hydrogen in the presence of a metal catalyst for catalytic hydrogenation such as palladium black, if desired.

Processes vi and vii)

The production of the compound 8 from the compound 1 (α, α -trehalose) via the compound 2 can be accomplished in a manner similar to Process (ii). For the silylation, see Tetrahedron, **41**, 4557, 1985.

The compound 8 can be partially deprotected to give the compound 15. This reaction is carried out in an appropriate method for the protective group to be removed, for example, when trityl group is to be removed, using acid catalyst such as p-toluenesulfonic acid at a moderate temperature, e.g. room temperature (see Fukugotoshitsu Kenkyuho (Methods for Research of Complex Carbohydrate) II, Biochemical Society of Japan, page 243, 1986).

Acylation of the compound 15 can be carried out in a manner similar to that for the compound 3, or 8. Thus, the three acyl groups R^1a , R^4a and R^8a can be introduced concurrently or stepwisely via the compound 17.

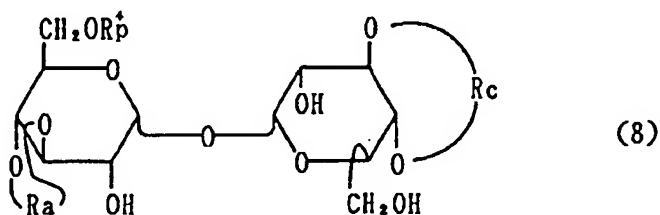
The compound 1f is obtained by deprotecting the protective groups in the compound 16. The deprotecting reaction can be carried out in a manner similar to that for the compound 4, 9, 11 or 14.

Process viii)

Production of the compound 12 from the compound 3 (by diacylation and deprotection) can be carried out like the Process iv. Diacylation of the compound 12 also can be effected in a manner similar to that for the compound 3 or 8 to give the compound 18. Deprotection of the compound 18 is carried out by treating with a desilylation agent, for example tetrabutylammonium fluoride, to give the compound 1g. If, however, the compound 18 has any protected (e.g. with benzyl) hydroxy group in its acyl group, the compound 1g is obtainable after hydrogenating over a metal catalyst for catalytic hydrogenation such as palladium black.

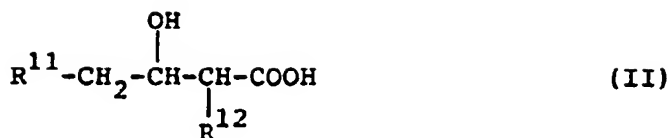
Among the intermediates in the above described processes, the following compounds are novel and thus the present invention provides such compounds as the novel and key intermediates.

Compound of the formula (8)

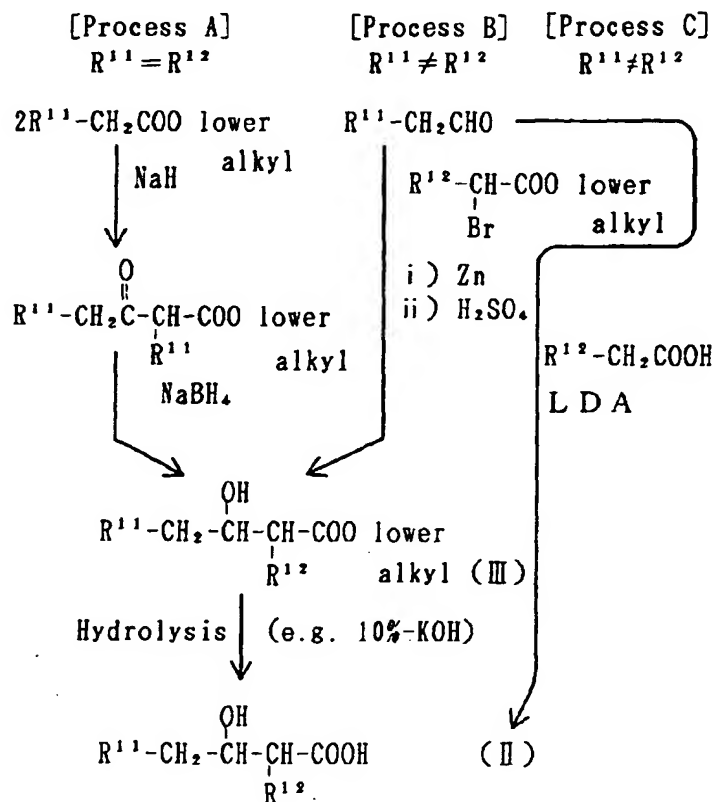


wherein Ra and Rc are independently bivalent hydroxy-protecting groups and R^4p is hydrogen atom or a monovalent hydroxy-protecting group.

Furthermore, some carboxylic acids usable as the acylating agent in the above described processes are preferred. Examples of such carboxylic acids are α -alkyl- β -hydroxy acid (having basic structure of mycolic acid) of the formula:



wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are independently alkyl whereby the compounds of formula (II) have a maximum of 40 carbon atoms, which can be produced, for example, by the following processes.

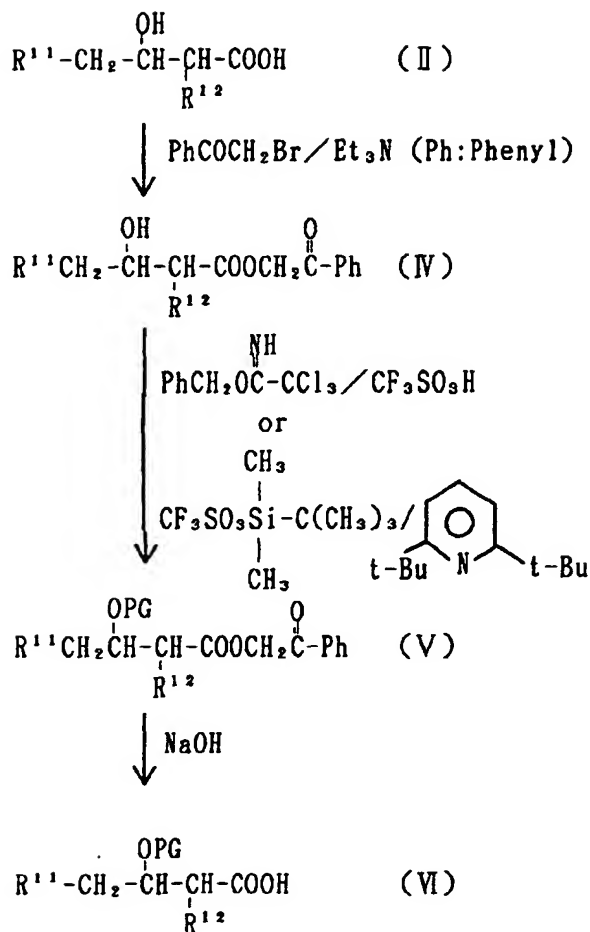


According to Process A, for the preparation of branched aliphatic acid like α -alkyl- β -hydroxy aliphatic acid II, when R^{11} and R^{12} are the same alkyl, an aliphatic acid ester can be subjected to Claisen condensation and then reduced with NaBH_4 to give the desired ester III, according to the description in the literature (Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr., 504-510, 1954).

According to Process B, when R^{11} and R^{12} are different with each other, an aliphatic aldehyde and an α -bromocarboxylic ester can be condensed by Reformatsky reaction to give the compound III. The compound III produced by Process A or B is hydrolyzed to give the desired compound, α -alkyl- β -hydroxy acid II.

In addition, according to Process C, when R^{11} and R^{12} are different alkyl, an aliphatic aldehyde and a carboxylic acid can be condensed in the presence of, preferably two moles or more of, a strong base such as LDA (lithium diisopropylamide) to directly give the compound II.

In the above processes, when a hydroxy acid such as above is to be used in the acylation as the third step, it is necessary to protect the hydroxy function. Preferred example of such protecting process is shown below.



PG: benzyl or silyl type protecting group

The compound II is treated with phenacyl bromide to give the phenacyl ester IV.

The ester IV in turn is treated with benzyl trichloroacetimidate in the presence of an acid to form the compound V having benzyl type protection or with t-butyltrimethylsilyltrifluoromethanesulfonate in the presence of a base to form the compound V having silyl type protection. The phenacyl moiety in the produced compound V can be removed to give the desired aliphatic acid VI.

The compounds I of the present invention have a pronounced anti-tumor activity and therefore useful in the preparation of a medicament.

The compounds of the invention are effective in the treatment of various kind of tumors, as indicated in proliferation tests with various tumor cells. For example, in vivo antitumor activity can be tested using Erlich carcinoma, which is subcultured in ascites of DS male mice and then transplanted in dorsal skin of healthy mice at 3×10^6 cells per animal. Test compounds are administered daily for several to several tens days and tumor weights are compared with controls. In this test, the compound of the invention are proved to be effective for inhibiting proliferation of tumor cells. Thus, the compounds of the invention can be used in the treatment of, for example, cancers of the breast, the prostate, the colon, the pancreas and the brain.

For the above indication, the appropriate dosage will, of course, vary depending upon the particular compound employed, the host, the mode of administration, and the condition being treated. However, in general, satisfactory results can be obtained at daily dosage from about 0.1 to 50 mg/kg body weight. For larger animals such as human, the daily dosage is in the range of approximately 10 mg to 2 g.

The following non-limiting Examples further illustrate the present invention.

In the Examples, silicagel for column chromatography is Merck #7734 and sheet for TLC is Merck plastic sheet #5735.

The invention will be now further illustrated by means of the following examples, which are not, however, intended

to limit the scope of the invention.

(Preparation of the starting materials)

5 Reference Example 1

Preparation of 3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-docosanoic acid (II) (Process B)

10 Zinc (352.7 mg, 5.40 millimole) was suspended in a mixed solvent (9 ml) of dry benzene and dry tetrahydrofuran (5:1) under argon atmosphere. Trimethylchlorosilane (0.05 ml, 0.40 millimole) was added dropwise to the suspension, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes, then refluxed (at bath temperature of 85°C) and cooled to the room temperature.

15 Icosanal (1g, 3.37 millimole) and methyl 2-bromohexadecanoate (977.8 mg, 2.80 millimole) were dissolved in the same mixed solvent (30 ml). The obtained solution (4 ml) was added dropwise to the reaction vessel containing zinc activated by trimethylchlorosilane as described above, and the mixture was stirred at 85°C for 1 hour. The progress of reaction was confirmed through thin layer chromatography, and the rest of the solution (26 ml) was gradually added under the same conditions and the mixture was stirred for 8 hours. After cooling the reaction mixture with ice, 20% sulfuric acid (50 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred for 15 minutes. Then the mixture was washed twice with benzene, and the organic phase was extracted twice with 10% sulfuric acid, and successively washed once 20 with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, once with 10% sulfuric acid, then twice with water, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off from the organic phase, and the obtained residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (n-hexane:ether= 8:2) and fractionated through silicagel column chromatography (n-hexane: ether= 8:2). The fourth and fifth fractions were pooled and the solvent was distilled off to give methyl 3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyldocosanoate (III) (812.8 mg, yield 51%) in the form of white crystals.

25 The white crystals (5.16 g, 9.1 millimole) was dissolved in a mixed solvent (144 ml) of dioxane and ethanol (1:5), with heating and 10% potassium hydroxyde solution (51 ml, 91 millimole) was added thereto and the mixture was refluxed for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was acidified (pH : about 2) with 2N hydrochloric acid with cooling on ice, and the precipitates were filtered off, washed and dried. The obtained product was fractionated through silicagel column chromatography (chloroform:methanol=95:5). The first two fractions comprising impurities were discarded and the colorless third fraction was pooled, and the solvent was distilled off from the fraction to give 3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-docosanoic acid (II) (1.469 g, yield 29%) in the form of white solid, m.p. 65-67 °C.

Reference Example 2

35 Preparation of 3-benzyloxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-octadecanoic acid (VI)(protection of hydroxyl group of (II))

3-Hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-octadecanoic acid (II) prepared as described [Bulletin de la Societe chimique de France 504-510 (1954)] was dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran (45 ml), and then phenacyl bromide (2.70 g, 13.59 millimole) and triethyl amine (1.89 ml, 13.59 millimole) were successively added thereto with ice cooling. The mixture was 40 allowed to warm to the room temperature, and reacted for 23 hours. The insoluble mass in the reaction mixture was filtered off with suction and the solvent was distilled from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in benzene and the obtained solution was fractionated through silicagel column chromatography (benzene). After the fractions comprising impurities were discarded, the later colorless fractions were pooled, and the solvent was distilled off from the fraction to give white crystals of phenacyl 3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-octadecanoate (IV) (1.81 g, yield 33%).

45 Then, phenacyl 3-hydroxy-2-n-octadecanyl-octadecanoate (IV) (1.81 g, 2.94 millimole) was dissolved in dry methylene chloride (80 ml) under argon atmosphere, and benzyll 2,2,2-trichloro-acetoimidate (0.66 ml, 3.53 millimole) and trifluoromethane sulfonic acid (0.052 ml, 0.59 millimole) were successively added dropwise thereto with ice cooling. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, and to react for 17 hours, then methylene chloride was added to the reaction mixture, and the obtained solution was successively washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and water, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off from the solution. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (benzene:n-hexane=6:4), and fractionated through silicagel column (benzene:n-hexane=6:4), and the fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded and then the later colorless fractions were pooled and the solvent was distilled off to give phenacyl 3-benzyloxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-octadecanoate (V) (783.9 mg) in the form of colorless oil.

55 Further, the same procedure was repeated using the recovered starting material (IV), and the compound (V) (1.0264 g) was obtained in a total yield of 1.8103 g (yield 87%).

Finally, phenacyl 3-benzyloxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-octadecanoate (V) (1.81 g, 2.57 millimole) was dissolved in a mixed solvent (70 ml) of tetrahydrofuran and methanol (1:1) and 1N sodium hydroxyde (7.70 ml, 7.70 millimole) was added

thereto, and the mixture was reacted at 65°C for 2.5 hours. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture, and water and tetrahydrofuran were added to dissolve the residue. Then the solution was acidified with 2N hydrochloric acid (to pH of about 2) with ice cooling, and extracted with ethyl acetate, and the organic phase was washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off from the organic phase, the residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=8:2), and the obtained solution was purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=8:2). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded and the later colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was evaporated off from the pooled fractions, and the residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene:ethyl acetate=9:1) again, to give 3-benzyloxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-octadecanoic acid (VI) (878 mg, yield 58%) in the form of colorless oil.

Reference Example 3

Preparation of 3-benzyloxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-docosanoic acid(VI)

(protection of hydroxyl group of (II))

3-Hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-docosanoic acid (II), prepared by the Reformatsky reaction (process B) and hydrolysis as described in Reference example 1, was subjected to phenacyl esterification, acidic benzylation followed by deprotection by hydrolysis, to give 3-benzyloxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-docosanoic acid (VI) in the form of pale yellow oil.

Reference Example 4

Preparation of 3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoic acid (II) (process C)

Diisopropyl amine (5.04 ml, 36.02 millimole) and dry tetrahydrofuran (30 ml) were introduced into a reaction vessel sufficiently substituted by argon gas. The reaction mixture was cooled to -78°C, and then 1.6M butyl lithium/hexane solution (23.64 ml, 37.82 millimole) was added dropwise thereto. The cooling bath was removed and the solution was allowed to warm to 0°C and stirred for 30 minutes at the same temperature. The lithium diisopropylamide/tetrahydrofuran solution was again cooled to -78°C, and palmitic acid (4.62 g, 18.02 millimole) in dry tetrahydrofuran (60 ml) was added thereto, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 15 minutes at the same temperature (-78°C). Then, the reaction temperature was raised to room temperature, and the reaction was continued for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was again cooled to -78°C, and 9-octadecenal (4 g, 15.02 millimole) in dry tetrahydrofuran (60 ml) was added dropwise thereto. The obtained mixture was reacted for 4 hours under the same conditions, and allowed to warm to 0°C, and the reaction was stopped by adding 1N hydrochloric acid (200 ml). The reaction mixture was extracted thrice with chloroform. The organic phase was washed twice with water and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The obtained residue was dissolved in a developing solvent and fractionated through silicagel chromatography (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=8:2 → chloroform:methanol=95:5) to give 3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoic acid (II)(3.73 g, yield 47.5%) in the form of white viscous solid.

Reference Example 5

Preparation of phenacyl 3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoate (IV)(Esterification of carboxylic acid)

3-Hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoic acid (II)(3.65 g, 7.04 millimole) was dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran (100 ml), and phenacyl bromide (2.10 g, 10.56 millimole) and triethyl amine (1.47 ml, 10.56 millimole) were successively added thereto with ice cooling. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, and to react for 13.5 hours. The insoluble matter in the reaction mixture was filtered off with suction and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in methylene chloride and the obtained solution was successively washed with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The obtained residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene → benzene:ethyl acetate=8:2) to give phenacyl 3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoate (IV) (998.6 mg, yield 22.1%) in the form of white viscous solid.

IR(ν_{\max} KBr,cm⁻¹); 3340, 2900, 2850, 1740, 1705

Reference Example 6

Preparation of 3-hydroxy-(t-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoic acid (VI) (Preparation of hydroxyl-protected product)

Phenacyl 3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoate (IV) (820 mg, 1.28 millimole) was dissolved in dry methylene chloride (8 ml), and 2,6-di-t-butylpyridine (0.72 ml, 3.2 millimole) was added. Then, t-butyl-dimethylsilyl-trifluoromethane sulfonate (0.44 ml, 1.92 millimole) was added dropwise thereto. The reaction mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 30 minutes, and water (80 ml) was added thereto and the obtained solution was extracted twice with methylene chloride. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and the inorganic salt was filtered off, and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The obtained residue was purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ether=98:2) to give phenacyl 3-(t-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoate (V) (798 mg, yield 82.6%) in the form of colorless oil.

IR (ν_{\max} , KBr, cm^{-1}): 2900, 1750, 1710

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , δ): 0.04 (s, 6H, $-\text{CH}_3 \times 2$), 0.86 (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 0.58 - 3.00 (m, 61H, $-\text{CH}_2$, $-\text{CH}_3$), 4.89 (m, 1H, $-\text{COH}-$), 5.15-5.46 (m, 4H, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, $\text{Ph}-\text{CH}_2-$), 7.31-7.96 (m, 5H, Ar-H)

Phenacyl 3-(t-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoate (V) (798 mg, 1.06 millimole) was dissolved in a mixed solvent of tetrahydrofuran (15.8 ml) and methanol (15.8 ml), and 1N sodium hydroxide solution (3.2 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was heated for 1.5 hours at 70°C, and water (150 ml) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was acidified with 2N hydrochloric acid (pH: about 2) and was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and the inorganic salt was filtered off, and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The obtained residue was purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=93:7) to give 3-(t-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoic acid (VI) (410 mg, yield 60.9%) in the form of pale yellow oil.

IR (ν_{\max} , KBr, cm^{-1}): 2910, 1710

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , δ): 0.10 (s, 6H, $-\text{CH}_3 \times 2$), 0.89 (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 0.66-2.70 (m, 61H, $-\text{CH}_2$, $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.68-4.00 (m, 1H, $-\text{COH}-$), 5.18-5.51 (m, 2H, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$)

Reference Example 7

Preparation of 3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-octadecanoic acid (II) (Process C)

Diisopropylamine (0.70 ml, 4.99 millimole) and dry tetrahydrofuran (3.75 ml) were introduced into a reaction vessel sufficiently substituted by argon gas. The reaction mixture was cooled to -78°C, and then 1.6M butyl lithium/hexane solution (3.28 ml, 5.24 millimole) was added dropwise thereto. The cooling bath was removed and the solution was allowed to warm to 0°C, and stirred for 30 minutes at the same temperature. The lithium diisopropylamide/tetrahydrofuran solution was again cooled to -78°C, and hexadecanoic acid (639.9 mg, 2.50 millimole) in dry tetrahydrofuran (3.75 ml) was added thereto, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 15 minutes at the same temperature (-78°C). Then, the reaction temperature was raised to room temperature, and the reaction was continued for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was again cooled to -78°C, hexadecanal (500 mg, 2.08 millimole) in tetrahydrofuran (6.25 ml) was added dropwise thereto. The obtained mixture was allowed to react under the same conditions for 2 hours, then allowed to warm to 0°C, and the reaction was stopped by adding 1N hydrochloric acid (25 ml). The reaction mixture was extracted thrice with chloroform. The organic phase was washed twice with water and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was purified on silicagel chromatography (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=8:2 \rightarrow chloroform:methanol=9:1). The fast eluting fractions were discarded, and the later colorless fractions were pooled, and the solvent was distilled off from the pooled solution to give 3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-octadecanoic acid (II) (475.5 mg, yield 46%) in the form of white solid.

(Process i)

Reference Example i - 1

Preparation of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene- α,α' -trehalose (2)

Anhydrous α,α' -trehalose (1) (10 g, 27.7 millimole) and zinc chloride (50 g, 36.7 millimole) were suspended in benzaldehyde (90 ml) as described in the literature, and the suspension was stirred vigorously at room temperature for 20 hours. Water (200 ml) was added to the reaction mixture. The solution was stirred for a while, and petroleum ether (200 ml) was added thereto. Then, the precipitates were filtered off, washed with water, and dissolved in ethyl-

acetate. The solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off. The obtained residue was recrystallized from ethyl acetate/n-hexane to give 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene- α,α -trehalose (2) (6.09 g, yield 40.2%) in the form of white solid, m.p. 194-196°C (after recrystallization) [reference value: 195°C (ethanol)] (literature: Journal of organic chemistry, 34, 1035(1969)).

Reference Example i-2

Preparation of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2,3-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (3)

To a solution of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene- α,α -trehalose (2) (2.10 g, 4.05 millimole) dissolved in dry pyridine (11 ml) was added 1,3-dichloro-1,1,3,3-tetraisopropylidisiloxane (1.53 ml, 4.84 millimole) dropwise, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in chloroform. The solution was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and saturated sodium chloride solution. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, which was removed by filtration, and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene:ethyl acetate=7:3), and the mixture was again purified by column chromatography to give 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2,3-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (3) (1.48 g, yield 48.1%) in the form of white foamy solid (m.p. 106-108°C, after column chromatography)

IR(ν_{\max} KBr cm^{-1}): 3420, 2940, 2850

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$: +40.80 (C=1.0, CHCl_3)

Analysis: Calculated for $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{56}\text{O}_{12}\text{Si}_2$: C, 59.97; H, 7.42

Found: C, 59.89; H, 7.56

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , δ):

0.87-1.33 (m, 24H, $(\text{CH}_3)_2=\text{CH-}$)

1.53-4.83 (m, 18H, glucoside, $(\text{CH}_3)_2=\text{CH-}$)

5.07-5.27 (m, 2H, Ph- CH=)

5.53 (d, 2H, anomer H)

7.23-7.60 (m, 10H, Ar-H)

Reference Example i-3

Preparation of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (4)

To a solution of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2,3-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (3) (500 mg, 0.657 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (8 ml) were added oleic acid (0.252 ml, 0.788 millimole), 4-dimethyl aminopyridine (48.2 mg, 0.394 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (162.7 mg, 0.788 millimole) successively. The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 16 hours, and the solvent was distilled off. The residue was purified by silicagel column chromatography (benzene:ethyl acetate=95:5) to give 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (4) in the form of colorless viscous product (596.3 mg, yield 88.5%).

Reference Example i-4

Preparation of 2-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (1a-1)

To a solution of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (4) (547.5 mg, 0.53 millimole) dissolved in a mixed solvent of dry tetrahydrofuran (17.4 ml), dry acetonitrile (17.4 ml) and water (1.74 ml) was added 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran (3.4 ml). The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 2 hours, combined with chloroform (200 ml), washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic residue was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene:ethyl acetate=1:1) to give desilylated product (450 mg) in the form of white solid.

The desilylated product (418 mg) was dissolved in acetic acid (100 ml), and water (6.0 ml) was added thereto. The mixture was allowed to react at 90°C for 1 hour, and the solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=8:2) to give 2-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (1a-1) (179 mg, yield 55.2%) of white viscous solid, m.p. 90-100°C.

Other compounds (1a) i.e. 2-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (1a-3), 2-O-(12-hydroxy-stearoyl)- α,α -trehalose (1a-4) and 2-O-(9,12-octadecadienoyl)- α,α -trehalose (1a-5), were prepared as described in the above example.

Reference Example i-5

Preparation of 2-O-(9,10-epoxystearoyl)- α,α -trehalose (Iae-1)

A solution of 2-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ia) (70 mg, 0.115 millimole) in chloroform (6 ml) was added dropwise to m-chloroperbenzoic acid (45.5 mg, 0.185 millimole) in chloroform (6 ml) with ice cooling, and the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and to react for 4 hours. Chloroform (40 ml) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was successively washed with 10% sodium sulfite solution, saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, water and saturated sodium chloride solution, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was removed from the filtrate. Ethanol was added to the residue and the insoluble mass was filtered off with suction. The solvent was distilled off from the filtrate to give 2-O-(9,10-epoxystearoyl)- α,α -trehalose (Iae-1) (49.8 mg, yield 69.3%) in the form of white foamy solid, m.p. 55-65°C.

(Process ii)

Reference Example ii-1

Preparation of 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (8)

Anhydrous α,α -trehalose (1) (2.15g, 6.3 millimole) was suspended in dry pyridine (90 ml), and 1,3-dichloro-1,1,3,3-tetraisopropylidisiloxane (5.0 g, 15.8 millimole) in dry pyridine (30 ml) was added dropwise to the suspension and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 24 hours. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture, and water (300 ml) was added to the residue. The mixture was stirred for a while. The insoluble matter was filtered off and dried in a dessicator under vacuum. The obtained mass was washed with ether, filtered off, dried, dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform:methanol=95:5) and purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=95:5). The first eluting colorless fractions were pooled, and the solvent was distilled off to give 4,6,4',6'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (2) (2.06g, yield 40%) in the form of white solid, m.p. 222-224°C.

A suspension of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (2) (2.05 g, 2.48 millimole) in dry N,N-dimethylformamide (120 ml) was warmed to 70°C to dissolve, then pyridine hydrochloride (601.8 mg, 5.21 millimole) was added thereto. The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 72 hours. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture, and the obtained residue was dissolved in chloroform. The organic phase was successively washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and saturated sodium chloride solution, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform:methanol=95:5), and purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=95:5). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded and the later colorless fractions were pooled, and the solvent was distilled off from the solution to give a mixture (1.14 g) of 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose and other isomers.

The mixture (1.14 g) was dissolved in dry pyridine (10 ml) and combined with trityl chloride (786.2 mg, 2.82 millimole). The mixed solution was allowed to react at room temperature for 72 hours, and the solvent was distilled off therefrom. The residue was dissolved in benzene (some insoluble matter was present and filtered off), and purified over a silicagel column (benzene). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded, and then the developing solvent was changed (benzene:ethyl acetate=95:5), and the colorless fractions from the second fraction were pooled. The solvent was distilled off to give 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (8) (508 mg) in the form of white foamy solid. The developing solvent was further changed (chloroform:methanol=95:5) and the compound before tritylation (as a mixture) was recovered and tritylated as described above to give 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (8), which was combined with already obtained product (773 mg, yield 51%), m.p. 68-72°C.

Example ii-1.

Preparation of 2,6'-di-O-decanoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-2)

To a solution of 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (8) (200 mg, 0.19 millimole) and n-capric acid (86.1 mg, 0.49 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (8 ml) were added 4-dimethylaminopyridine (31.5 mg, 0.25 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (101.1 mg, 0.49 millimole) successively, and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 21 hours. The precipitates formed in the reaction mixture were filtered off by suction, and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1) (containing some insoluble mass), and purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:

ethyl acetate=9:1) to give 2,6'-di-O-decanoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (9) (167.8 mg) as a mixture. The mixture was fractionated through thin layer chromatography (developing solvent: n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1) to give pure 2,6'-di-O-decanoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (9) (119.5 mg).

Then, 2,6'-di-O-decanoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropyl-disiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (9) (119.5 mg, 0.087 millimole) was dissolved in 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride/tetrahydrofuran solution (3 ml), and the solution was allowed to react at room temperature for 30 minutes. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in chloroform. The organic phase was successively washed with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride and water, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform:methanol=9:1) and purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=9:1). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded and pale yellow fractions were pooled, and the solvent was evaporated off from the pooled fractions to give the desilylated product, i.e. 2,6'-di-O-decanoyl-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (10) (77.7 mg).

The viscous 2,6'-di-O-decanoyl-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (10) was dissolved in dry ethanol (2 ml) and dry methylene chloride (2 ml), and combined with palladium black (150 mg). The mixture was hydrogenated at room temperature for 21 hours. The palladium black was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform:methanol=8:2), and purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=8:2). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was removed from the solution to give 2,6'-di-O-decanoyl- α,α -trehalose (1c-2) (20.2 mg, yield 17% started from (8)) in the form of white solid.

Example ii-2

Preparation of 2,6'-di-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (1c-5)

To a solution of 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (8) (300 mg, 0.28 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (8 ml) were added oleic acid (0.23 ml, 0.73 millimole), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (41.5 mg, 0.34 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (150.6 mg, 0.73 millimole) successively. The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 18 hours, and the formed precipitates were filtered off by suction, and the solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture. The obtained residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1) (containing some insoluble residue) and purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1) to give pure 2,6'-di-O-oleoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (9) (144.1 mg).

Then, 2,6'-di-O-oleoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropyl-disiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (9) (144.1 mg, 0.09 millimole) was dissolved in 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride/tetrahydrofuran solution (8 ml), and the solution was allowed to react at room temperature for 30 minutes. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in chloroform, and then the organic phase was successively washed with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride and water, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform:methanol=95:5), and purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=95:5) to give desilylated product of (9), 2,6'-di-O-oleoyl-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (10) (100.2 mg).

The viscous product, 2,6'-di-O-decanoyl-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (10), was dissolved in a mixed solvent of dry 1,2-dichloroethane (4 ml) and dry methanol (2 ml), and combined with p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (5.7 mg, 0.03 millimole). The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 2 hours. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture, and the residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform : methanol = 8 : 2), and purified over a silicagel column (chloroform : methanol = 8 : 2). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded and the following colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off to give 2,6'-di-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (1c-5) (34.2 mg, yield 14% based on (8)) in the form of colorless viscous product.

Example ii-3)

Preparation of 2,6'-di-O-(9,10-epoxystearoyl)- α,α -trehalose (1ce-1)

To a solution of 70% m-chloroperbenzoic acid (61.6 mg, 0.25 millimole) dissolved in chloroform (6 ml) with ice cooling was added 2,6'-di-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (1c-5) (67.3 mg, 0.077 millimole) in chloroform (6 ml) dropwise under the same conditions. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and to react for 4 hours. Chloroform (4 ml) was added to the reaction mixture, and the organic phase was successively washed with 10% aqueous sodium sulfite solution, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off from the filtrate to give 2,6'-di-O-(9,10-epoxystearoyl)- α,α -trehalose (1ce-1) (41.7 ml, yield 8% started from (8)) in the form of colorless viscous product.

Example ii-4

Preparation of 2-O-oleoyl-6'-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-8)

A mixture of 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (8) (300 mg, 0.28 millimole) and n-pentadecanoic acid (82.4 mg, 0.34 millimole) was dissolved in dry methylene chloride (8 ml), and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (21.4 mg, 0.17 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (70.2 mg, 0.34 millimole) were successively added thereto. The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 15 hours. The precipitates formed in the reaction mixture were filtered off by suction from the reaction mixture and the solvent were distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1) and purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded. The latter colorless fractions were pooled and the solvent was distilled off to give 6'-O-pentadecanoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (212 mg) in the form of white foamy solid. To a solution of 6'-O-pentadecanoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (212 mg, 0.16 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (8 ml) were added oleic acid (0.06 ml, 0.19 millimole), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (12.3 mg, 0.1 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (39.2 mg, 0.19 millimole) successively and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 19 hours. The precipitates formed in the reaction mixture were filtered off by suction and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1) (containing some insoluble mass) and purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1) to give 2-O-oleoyl-6'-O-pentadecanoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (9) (104.7 mg) as a mixture. The mixture was fractionated through thin layer chromatography (a developing solvent; n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1) to give pure 2-O-oleoyl-6'-O-pentadecanoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (9) in the form of colorless viscous pure product (77.9 mg).

Then, 2-O-oleoyl-6'-O-pentadecanoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (9) (77.9 mg, 0.05 millimole) was dissolved in 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride/tetrahydrofuran solution (4 ml) and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 30 minutes. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture and chloroform was added to dissolve the residue. The organic phase was successively washed with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution and water and dried over sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off. The obtained residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform:methanol=95:5), and purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=95:5). The fractions comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off to give desilylated product 2-O-oleoyl-6'-O-pentadecanoyl-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (10) (53.7 mg). The obtained 2-O-oleoyl-6'-O-pentadecanoyl-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (10) was dissolved in a mixed solvent of dry 1,2-dichloroethane (4 ml) and dry methanol (2 ml) and combined with p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (9.51 mg, 0.05 millimole). The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 2 hours. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform:methanol=8:2) and purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=8:2). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off to give 2-O-oleoyl-6'-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-8) (21.7 mg, yield 10% based on (8)) in the form of colorless viscous product.

Example ii-5

Preparation of 6'-O-corynomycoloyl-2-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-9)

To a solution of 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (8) (300 mg, 0.28 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (5 ml) were added 3-O-benzylcorynomycolic acid (328.7 mg, 0.56 millimole) in dry methylene chloride (3 ml), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (34.6 mg, 0.28 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (117.9 mg, 0.56 millimole) successively, and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 23 hours. The precipitates formed in the reaction mixture were filtered off by suction, and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1) (containing some insoluble mass) and purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off to give 6'-O-(3-O-benzylcorynomycoloyl)-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (458.8 mg) in the form of white viscous product. The obtained 6'-O-(3-O-benzylcorynomycoloyl)-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose was dissolved in dry methylene chloride (8 ml) and n-pentadecanoic acid (101.8 mg, 0.42 millimole), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (34.6 mg, 0.28 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (86.7 mg, 0.42 millimole) were successively added thereto, and then the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 19.5 hours. The precipitates formed in the reaction mixture were filtered off by suction and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=95:5) and purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:

ethyl acetate=95:5) to give 6'-O-(3-O-benzyl-corynomycoloyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose as a mixture. The mixture was fractionated through thin layer chromatography (a developing solvent:n-hexane:ethyl acetate=95:5) to give pure 6'-O-(3-O-benzyl-corynomycoloyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (9) (229.4 mg) in the form of colorless viscous product.

Then, 6'-O-(3-O-benzyl-corynomycoloyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (9) (229.4 mg, 0.123 millimole) was dissolved in 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran solution (8 ml) and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 30 minutes. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture and the obtained residue was dissolved in chloroform. The organic phase was successively washed with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution and water and dried over sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform:methanol=95:5) and purified over a silicagel chromatography (chloroform:methanol=95:5). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off to give the desilylated product, i.e. 6'-O-(3-O-benzyl-corynomycoloyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (10) (169.5 mg). The obtained 6'-O-(3-O-benzyl-corynomycoloyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose was dissolved in a mixed solvent of dry methylene chloride (3 ml) and dry ethanol (3 ml), and the mixture was hydrogenated over palladium black (169.5 mg) at room temperature for 15 hours. The palladium black was filtered off from the reaction mixture and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform:methanol=9:1) and fractionated over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=9:1). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off to give 6'-O-corynomycoloyl-2-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (1c-9) (81.4 mg, yield 28%) in the white foamy solid.

Example ii-6

Preparation of 6'-O-(3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (1c-13)

To a solution of 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (8) (500 mg, 0.467 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (5 ml) were added 3-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenic acid (387.2 mg, 0.607 millimole) in dry methylene chloride (2 ml), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (37.1 mg, 0.304 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (125.4 mg, 0.607 millimole) successively and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 23 hours. The precipitates formed in the reaction mixture were filtered off by suction and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=93:7) and purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=93:7). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off to give 6'-O-(3-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenyl)-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (580 mg) in the form of colorless viscous product. Then, 6'-O-(3-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenyl)-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose was dissolved in dry methylene chloride (7 ml) and n-pentadecanoic acid (125 mg, 0.515 millimole), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (31.5 mg, 0.258 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (106 mg, 0.515 millimole) were successively added thereto. The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 39 hours. The precipitates formed in the reaction mixture were filtered off by suction and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=95:5) and purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=95:5). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled and the solvent was distilled off. The obtained viscous product was again fractionated through preparative TLC (a developing solvent; n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1) to give 6'-O-(3-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (9) (470 mg) as a mixture. The mixture (9) (470 mg) was dissolved in a mixture of dry tetrahydrofuran (10 ml), dry acetonitrile (10 ml) and water (1 ml), and 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran (5 ml) was added thereto. The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 1.5 hours and combined with chloroform (100 ml). The mixture was washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform:methanol=95:5) and was purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=95:5). The fast eluting solution comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off to give pure 6'-O-(3-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (10) (200 mg) in the form of white viscous foam. Then, 6'-O-(3-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (10) was dissolved in acetic acid (50 ml) and water (5.0 ml) was added thereto. The mixture was allowed to react at 90°C for 1 hour, and the solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform:methanol=9:1) and purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=9:1). The fast eluting solution comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off to give 6'-O-(3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenyl)-2-O-pentade-

canoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-13) (85 mg, yield 17.0%) in the form of white waxy solid.

As the other compounds (Ic) according to this invention, the following compounds were prepared as described in either of the above Examples (from Example ii-1 to Example ii-6).

- 2,6'-Di-O-hexanoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-1),
 2,6'-Di-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-3),
 2,6'-Di-O-icosanoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-4),
 2,6'-Di-O-(9,12-octadecadienoyl)- α,α -trehalose (Ic-6),
 2,6'-Di-O-corynomycoloyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-7),
 6'-O-(3-Hydroxy-2-tetradecanyl-docosanoyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-10),
 2-O-(9,12-Octadecadienoyl)-6'-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-11)
 6'-O-Palmitoyl-2-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-12)
 6'-O-(3-Hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoyl)-2-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-14)
 2-O-Oleoyl-6'-O-retinoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ic-15)

(Process iii)

Reference Example iii-1

Preparation of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (11)

To a solution of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2,3-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (3) (1.0 g, 1.31 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (31.6 ml) were added oleic acid (1.01 ml, 3.15 millimole), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (193 mg, 1.58 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (650 mg, 3.15 millimole) successively and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 15 hours. The insoluble matter formed in the reaction mixture was filtered off by suction and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene) to give 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (11) (1.61 g, yield 95.2%) in the form of colorless oil.

Reference Example iii-2

Preparation of 2,3-di-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (Id-1)

To a solution of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (11) (355.6 mg, 0.276 millimole) dissolved in a mixed solvent of dry tetrahydrofuran (13.2 ml), dry acetonitrile (13.2 ml) and water (1.32 ml) was added 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran (2.76 ml). The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 2 hours and combined with chloroform (200 ml). The mixture was washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene:ethyl acetate=7:3) to give desilylated product (275.1 mg) in the form of white viscous foam.

The desilylated product (245.8 mg) was dissolved in acetic acid (44.4 ml) and water (4.9 ml) was added thereto. The mixture was allowed to react at 90 °C for 1 hour, and the solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=8:2) to give 2,3-di-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (Id-1) (143.5 mg, yield 66.8%) in the form of white viscous foam, m.p. 102-113°C.

The compounds (Id), i.e. 2,3-di-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (Id-5), 2,3-di-O-(12-hydroxy-stearoyl)- α,α -trehalose (Id-9) and 2,3-di-O-(9,12-octadecadienoyl)- α,α -trehalose (Id-12) were prepared as described in the above Examples.

Reference Example iii-3

Preparation of 2,3-di-O-(9,10-epoxystearoyl)- α,α -trehalose (Ide-1)

A solution of 2,3-di-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (Id) (69.7 mg, 0.08 millimole) in chloroform (6 ml) was added dropwise to m-chloroperbenzoic acid (64.1 mg, 0.26 millimole) in chloroform (6 ml) with ice cooling and the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and to react for 4 hours. Chloroform (40 ml) was added thereto. The reaction mixture was successively washed with 10% sodium sulfite solution, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and then was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was removed from the filtrate. The residue was fractionated through preparative TLC (ben-

zene:ethyl acetate=6:4) and was extracted with a mixed solvent (chloroform:methanol=8:2). The solvent was distilled off to give 2,3-di-O-(9,10-epoxystearoyl)- α,α -trehalose (Ide-1) (44.3 mg, yield 61.3%) in the form of white waxy solid.

(Process iv)

Reference Example iv-1

Preparation of 2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (12)

To a solution of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (11) (1.65 g, 1.28 millimole) dissolved in acetic acid (290 ml) was added water (14.5 ml) and the mixture was allowed to react at 90°C for 1 hour. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture and toluene was added to the residue and distilled off in order to completely remove acetic acid. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene:ethyl acetate=65:35) to give 2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (12) (1.07 mg, yield 75.4%) in the form of white viscous foam.

Example iv-2

Preparation of 2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (13)

A solution of 2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (12) (1.07 g, 0.96 millimole) dissolved in dry pyridine (16.6 ml) was combined with trityl chloride (482 mg, 1.73 millimole) and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 87 hours (an additional trityl chloride (268 mg, 0.96 millimole) being added after 24 hours). The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture and benzene was added to the residue. The insoluble matter (trityl chloride) was filtered off by suction. The filtrate was purified over a silicagel column (benzene \rightarrow benzene:ethyl acetate=95:5) repurified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ether=1:1) to give 2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (13) (385 mg, yield 30%) in the form of colorless viscous product.

Reference Example iv-3

Preparation of 6'-O-(2-octyl-cyclopropane-octanoyl)-2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (14)

To a solution of 2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (13) (425mg, 0.313 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (5 ml) were added 2-octyl-cyclopropane-octanoic acid (111.5 mg, 0.376 millimole) in dry methylene chloride (1 ml), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (23.2 mg, 0.188 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (77.6 mg, 0.376 millimole) successively and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 17 hours. The insoluble matter in the reaction mixture was filtered off by suction and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene) to give 6'-O-(2-octyl-cyclopropane-octanoyl)-2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (14) in the form of colorless viscous product.

Reference Example iv-4

Preparation of 6'-O-[3-(t-butyl-dimethylsiloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoyl]-2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (14)

To a solution of 2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (13) (385 mg, 0.28 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (2 ml) were added 3-(t-butyl-dimethylsiloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoic acid (250 mg, 0.39 millimole) in dry methylene chloride (3 ml), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (22.5 mg, 0.18 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (76.2 mg, 0.37 millimole) successively and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 16 hours. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1) to give 6'-O-[3-(t-butyl-dimethylsiloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoyl]-2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (14) (394 mg, yield 70.3%) in the form of colorless viscous product.

Example iv-1

Preparation of 6'-O-(2-octyl-cyclopropane-octanoyl)-2,3-di-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ie-1)

To a solution of 6'-O-(2-Octyl-cyclopropane-octanoyl)-2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (14) (420 mg, as a mixture) dissolved in a mixed solvent of dry tetrahydrofuran (5 ml), dry acetonitrile (5 ml) and water (1 ml) was added 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran (2.5 ml). The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 1 hour combined with chloroform (50 ml). The mixture was successively washed with saturated ammonium chloride solution and water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=1:1) to give the desilylated product (305 mg) in the form of white viscous foam.

The desilylated product (305 mg) was dissolved in a mixed solvent of dry 1,2-dichloroethane (8 ml) and dry methanol (4 ml), and combined with p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (41.8 mg, 0.22 millimole). The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 1 hour and the solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=9:1) to give 6'-O-(2-octyl-cyclopropane-octanoyl)-2,3-di-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ie-1) (175 mg, yield 48.6% started from compound (13)) in the form of white viscous foam.

The compounds (Ie) in the Table 1, i.e. 2,3-di-O-oleoyl-6'-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ie-7) was prepared as described in the above Examples.

Example iv-2

Preparation of 6'-O-(3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoyl)-2,3-di-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ie-2)

To a solution of 6'-O-[3-(t-butyl-dimethylsilyloxy)-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoyl]-2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (14) (390 mg, 0.197 millimole) dissolved in a mixed solvent of dry tetrahydrofuran (9.6 ml), dry acetonitrile (9.6 ml) and water (0.96 ml) was added 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran (1.9 ml). The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 1 hour and combined with chloroform (about 100 ml). The mixture was washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene:ethyl acetate=6:4) to give desilylated product (292 mg) in the form of white viscous foam.

The desilylated product (292 mg, 0.167 millimole) was dissolved in acetic acid (52.7 ml) and water (5.9 ml) was added thereto. The mixture was allowed to react at 90°C for 1 hour and the solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (chloroform : methanol=98:2) to give 6'-O-(3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-11-icosenoyl)-2,3-di-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ie-2) (110 mg, yield 40.8%) in the form of white waxy solid, m.p. 85-90°C.

The compounds (Ie) in the Table 1, i.e. 2,3,6'-tri-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ie-4), 2,3,6'-tri-O-(9,12-octadecadienoyl)- α,α -trehalose (Ie-5) and 2,3-di-O-pentadecanoyl-6'-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ie-6) were prepared as described in the above Examples.

(Process v)

Reference Example v-1

Preparation of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2-O-pentadecanoyl-2',3'-O-tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (4)

To a solution of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (3) (100 mg, 0.13 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (3 ml) under argon atmosphere were added pentadecanoic acid (38 mg, 0.158 millimole), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (10 mg, 0.079 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (32 mg, 0.158 millimole) successively and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 18.5 hours. The solvent was distilled off from the filtrate and the residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene:ethyl acetate=95:5) to give 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2-O-pentadecanoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (4) (118mg, yield 92.5%) in the form of colorless oil.

Reference Example v-2

Preparation of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2-O-pentadecanoyl-3-O-stearoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (11)

To a solution of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2-O-pentadecanoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (4) (408 mg, 0.414 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (6 ml) under argon atmosphere were added stearic acid (141.3 mg, 0.498 millimole), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (30.3 mg, 0.248 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (102.5 mg, 0.498 millimole) successively and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 3.5 hours. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture and the residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene) to give 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2-O-pentadecanoyl-3-O-stearoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (11) (433 mg, yield 87.7%) in the form of colorless viscous product.

Reference Example v-3

Preparation of 2-O-pentadecanoyl-3-O-stearoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (12)

A solution of 4,6,4',6'-di-O-benzylidene-2-O-pentadecanoyl-3-O-stearoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (11) (910 mg, 0.76 millimole) dissolved in acetic acid (143.8 ml) was combined with water (8.6 ml) and the mixture was allowed to react at 90°C for 1 hour. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture and the residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene:ethyl acetate=8:2 \rightarrow benzene:ethyl acetate=65:35) to give 2-O-pentadecanoyl-3-O-stearoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (12) (600 mg, yield 73.2%) in the form of colorless viscous foamy product.

Example v-6

Preparation of 2-O-pentadecanoyl-3-O-stearoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (13)

A solution of 2-O-pentadecanoyl-3-O-stearoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (12) (560 mg, 0.52 millimole) dissolved in dry pyridine (9 ml) was combined with trityl chloride (261.2 mg, 0.94 millimole) and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 88 hours (an additional trityl chloride (145.1 mg, 0.52 millimole) being added after 24 hours). The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture and the residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene \rightarrow benzene:ethyl acetate=95:5). The product was further repurified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ether=1:1). The starting compound (12), if present, was recovered from the reaction mixture and treated as described above to give 2-O-pentadecanoyl-3-O-stearoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (13) (224 mg, yield 32.6%) in the form of colorless viscous product.

Reference Example v-5

Preparation of 6'-O-(3-benzyloxy-2-n-tetradecanyldocosanoyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl-3-O-stearoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (14)

To a solution of 2-O-pentadecanoyl-3-O-stearoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (13) (223.6 mg, 0.17 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (3 ml) under argon atmosphere were added 3-benzyloxy-2-n-tetradecanyldocosanoic acid (141.8 mg, 0.22 millimole), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (13.5 mg, 0.11 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (45.5 mg, 0.22 millimole) successively and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 16 hours. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture and the residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene) to give 6'-O-(3-benzyloxy-2-n-tetradecanyldocosanoyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl-3-O-stearoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (14) (324.6 mg, yield 98.5%) in the form of colorless viscous product.

Example v-1

Preparation of 6'-O-(3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyldocosanoyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl-3-O-stearoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ie-3)

To a solution of 6'-O-(3-benzyloxy-2-n-tetradecanyldocosanoyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl-3-O-stearoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α,α -trehalose (14) (324.6 mg, 0.167 millimole) dissolved in a mixed solvent of

dry tetrahydrofuran (8.2 ml), dry acetonitrile (8.2 ml) and water (0.82 ml) was added 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran (1.6 ml). The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 2 hours and combined with chloroform (about 100 ml). The organic phase was washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (benzene:ethyl acetate=1:1) to give desilylated product (284.1 mg) in the form of colorless viscous foam.

The desilylated product (284.1 mg) was dissolved in a mixed solvent of dry methylene chloride (3 ml) and dry methanol (3 ml), and the mixture was combined with palladium black (324.6 mg) and hydrogenated at room temperature for 16 hours. The palladium black was filtered off from the reaction mixture and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=95:5) to give 6'-O-(3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanoyl-docosanoyl)-2-O-pentadecanoyl- α , α -trehalose (Ie-3) (177.5 mg, yield 77.7%) in the form of white solid, m.p. 83-90°C.

(Process vi)

Reference Example vi-1

Preparation of 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α , α -trehalose (15)

A solution of 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-6-O-trityl- α , α -trehalose (8) (1.0 g, 0.94 millimole) dissolved in the mixed solvent of dry 1,2-dichloroethane (30 ml) and dry methanol (15 ml) was combined with p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (59 mg, 0.31 millimole). The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 1 hour. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture and the residue was purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=95:5) to give 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α , α -trehalose (15) (360.0 mg, yield 46.5%) in the form of white solid, m.p. 207-209°C.

IR (ν_{\max} , KBr, cm^{-1});

3450, 2940, 2860

$[\alpha]_D^{23}$; +140.82 (C=0.11, CHCl_3)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , δ);

0.58-2.41 (m, 56H, -Si-CH=(CH₃)₂)

3.28-4.28 (m, 16H, glucoside-H)

5.18 (d, 2H, anomer H)

Reference Example vi-2

Preparation of 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-2,6,6'-tri-O-decanoyl- α , α -trehalose (16)

To a solution of 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α , α -trehalose (15) (216 mg, 0.26 millimole) and n-capric acid (175.8 mg, 1.01 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (10 ml) were added 4-dimethylaminopyridine (48.1 mg, 0.39 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (208.4 mg, 1.01 millimole) successively and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 17 hours. The insoluble matter in the reaction mixture was filtered off by suction and the solvent was distilled off. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1) to give 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-2,6,6'-tri-O-decanoyl- α , α -trehalose (16) (147 mg, yield 43.8%) in the form of colorless viscous product.

Example vi-1

Preparation of 2,6,6'-tri-O-decanoyl- α , α -trehalose (If-1)

A solution of 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-2,6,6'-tri-O-decanoyl- α , α -trehalose (16) (147 mg, 0.114 millimole) dissolved in 1M tetrabutylammoniumfluoride/tetrahydrofuran solution (5 ml) was allowed to react at room temperature for 30 minutes. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture and saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution was added to the residue. The solution was extracted with chloroform. The organic phase was washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=9:1) to give 2,6,6'-tri-O-decanoyl- α , α -trehalose (If-1) (70.4 mg, yield 76.7%) in the form of colorless viscous product.

The compound (If) in the Table 1, i.e. 2,6,6'-tri-O-pentadecanoyl- α , α -trehalose (If-3) was prepared as described in the above Examples.

(Process vii)

Reference Example vii-1

5 Preparation of 6,6'-di-O-(3-O-benzylcorynomycoloyl)-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (17)

To a solution of 3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (15) (200 mg, 0.24 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (5 ml) were added 3-O-benzylcorynomycolic acid (340.4 mg, 0.58 millimole) in dry methylene chloride (3 ml), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (35.8 mg, 0.29 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (119.7 mg, 0.58 millimole) successively and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 16 hours. The insoluble matter in the reaction mixture was filtered off by suction and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=9:1) to give 6,6'-di-O-(3-O-benzylcorynomycoloyl)-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (17) (384 mg) in the form of colorless viscous product.

Reference Example vii-2

20 Preparation of 6,6'-di-O-(3-O-benzylcorynomycoloyl)-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-2-O-palmitoyl- α,α -trehalose (16)

To a solution of 6,6'-di-O-(3-O-benzylcorynomycoloyl)-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (384 mg) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (8 ml) were added palmitic acid (55.9 mg, 0.218 millimole), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (16.5 mg, 0.134 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (45 mg, 0.218 millimole) successively and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 19 hours. The insoluble matter in the reaction mixture was filtered by suction and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (n-hexane:ethyl acetate=95:5) to give 6,6'-di-O-(3-O-benzylcorynomycoloyl)-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-2-O-palmitoyl- α,α -trehalose (16) (110.7 mg) (as a mixture).

30 Example vii-2

Preparation of 6,6'-di-O-corynomycoloyl-2-O-palmitoyl- α,α -trehalose (If-2)

A solution of 6,6'-di-O-(3-O-benzylcorynomycoloyl)-3,4,3',4'-di-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-2-O-palmitoyl- α,α -trehalose (16) (110.7 mg) (mixture) dissolved in 1M tetrabutylammoniumfluoride/tetrahydrofuran solution (4 ml) was allowed to react at room temperature for 30 minutes. The solvent was distilled off from the reaction mixture and saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution was added to the residue. The mixture was extracted with chloroform. The organic phase was washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=95:5) to give desilylated product in the form of colorless viscous product.

The desilylated product was dissolved in a mixed solvent of dry methanol (1.5 ml) and dry methylene chloride (1.5 ml) Palladium black (140 mg) was added and the mixture was hydrogenated at room temperature for 19 hours. The palladium black was filtered off from the reaction mixture and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was purified over a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=9:1) to give 6,6'-di-O-corynomycoloyl-2-O-palmitoyl- α,α -trehalose (If-2) (60 mg, yield 16.3% based on the compound (15)) in the form of colorless viscous product.

The compound (If) in the Table 1, i.e. 2,6,6'-tri-O-corynomycoroyl- α,α -trehalose (If-4) was prepared as described in the above Examples.

Example viii-1

50 Preparation of 2,3,6,6'-tetra-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (Ig-1)

To a solution of 2,3-di-O-oleoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (12) (570 mg, 0.512 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (12 ml) were added oleic acid (0.394 ml, 1.23 millimole), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (75 mg, 0.614 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (254 mg, 1.23 millimole) successively and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 4 hours. The precipitates formed in the reaction mixture were filtered off by suction and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (benzene:ethyl acetate=98:2) and purified over a silicagel column (benzene:ethyl acetate=98:2). The fast eluting solution com-

prising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off to give 2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)-2,3,6,6'-tetra-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (18) (501.7 mg) (as a mixture) in the form of colorless viscous product. The obtained mixture (501.7 mg) was dissolved in a mixed solvent of dry tetrahydrofuran (10 ml), dry acetonitrile (10 ml) and water (1 ml), and 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran (3.05 ml) was added thereto. The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 1 hour, combined with chloroform (about 100 ml) and washed with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution and water, then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform:methanol=95:5) and fractionated through a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=95:5). The fast eluting solution comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off therefrom to give 2,3,6,6'-tetra-O-oleoyl- α,α -trehalose (1g-1) (288.8 mg, yield 28.7%) in the form of colorless viscous product.

Example viii-2

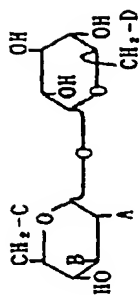
Preparation of 6,6'-di-O-(3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyldocosanoyl)-2,3-di-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (1g-2)

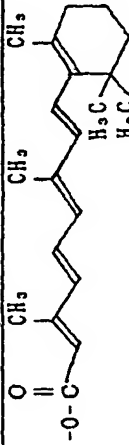
To a solution of 2,3-di-O-pentadecanoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (12) (692.5 mg, 0.67 millimole) dissolved in dry methylene chloride (12 ml) were added 3-benzyloxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-docosanoic acid (1.033 g, 1.61 millimole) in dry methylene chloride (3 ml), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (97.7 mg, 0.8 millimole) and N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (332.2 mg, 1.61 millimole) successively and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 20 hours. The precipitates formed in the reaction mixture were filtered by suction and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (benzene) and fractionated through a silicagel column (benzene). The fast eluting solution comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off to give 6,6'-di-O-(3-benzyloxy-2-n-tetradecanyldocosanoyl)-2,3-di-O-pentadecanoyl-2',3'-O-(tetraisopropylidisiloxane-1,3-diyl)- α,α -trehalose (18) (747.5 mg) in the form of colorless viscous product. The compound (18) was dissolved in a mixed solvent of dry tetrahydrofuran (5 ml), dry acetonitrile (5 ml) and water (0.2 ml), and 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran (3.3 ml) was added thereto. The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 1 hour and combined with chloroform (100 ml). The mixture was washed with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution and water, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (benzene:ethyl acetate=65:35) and fractionated through a silicagel column (benzene:ethyl acetate=65:35). The fast eluting solution comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off therefrom to give desilylated product, 6,6'-di-O-(3-benzyloxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-docosanoyl)-2,3-di-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (388.1 mg) in the form of colorless viscous foam. The desilylated product (388.1 mg) was dissolved in a mixed solvent of dry methylene chloride (4 ml) and dry ethanol (4 ml). The mixture was combined with palladium black (388.1 mg) and hydrogenated at room temperature for 14 hours. The palladium black was filtered off from the reaction mixture and the solvent was filtered off from the filtrate. The residue was dissolved in a developing solvent (chloroform:methanol=95:5) and fractionated through a silicagel column (chloroform:methanol=95:5). The fast eluting fractions comprising impurities were discarded and colorless fractions were pooled. The solvent was distilled off to give 6,6'-di-O-(3-hydroxy-2-n-tetradecanyl-docosanoyl)-2,3-di-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (1g-2) (297.8 mg, yield 16.1%) in the form of white viscous foam. The compound (1g) in the Table 1, i.e. 6,6'-di-O-oleoyl-2,3-di-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (1g-3) and 2,3-di-O-oleoyl-6,6'-di-O-pentadecanoyl- α,α -trehalose (1g-4) were prepared as described in the above Examples.

The physicochemical properties of the compounds of the present invention prepared according to the above Reference Examples and Examples are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1

Compound No.	A	B	C	D	Appearance
Ic-1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	colorless viscous product
Ic-2	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	white crystals
Ic-3	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	white foamy product
Ic-4	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	white crystals
Ic-5	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	colorless viscous product
Ic-6	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	white waxy product
Ic-1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH} - \text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH} - \text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	colorless viscous product
Ic-7	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC} - \text{CH} - \text{CH} - (\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ (\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC} - \text{CH} - \text{CH} - (\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ (\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	colorless viscous product
Ic-8	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	colorless viscous product



化合物	A	B	C	D	Appearance
1c-9 No.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{OH} \\ \parallel \quad \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ (\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	white foamy crystals
1c-10	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{OH} \\ \parallel \quad \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ (\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	white waxy product
1c-11	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	white foamy viscous product
1c-12	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	white foamy viscous product
1c-13	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{OH} \\ \parallel \quad \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ (\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	colorless waxy product
1c-14	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{OH} \\ \parallel \quad \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ (\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	white waxy product
1c-15	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{O}-\text{C}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	-OH		yellow foamy viscous product

Compound No.	A	B	C	D	Appearance
1e-1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \diagup \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	white foamy viscous solid
1e-2	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-\text{CHCH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \\ \text{OH} \\ \\ (\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	white waxy solid
1e-3	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-\text{CHCH}(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \\ \text{OH} \\ \\ (\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	white solid
1e-4	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	colorless waxy solid
1e-5	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH} \\ =\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH} \\ =\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH} \\ =\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	colorless viscous product
1e-6	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	colorless foamy viscous product
1e-7	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	white foamy viscous product
1f-1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-OH	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{OC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	colorless viscous product

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Compound No.	Optical rotation(°) $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ (Chloroform)	Yield (%) [*]	I R (cm^{-1})	¹ H-NMR (CDCl_3 , δ)	FAB-MS (m/z) ($M+Na$) ⁺
1c-1	$+105.68^\circ$ ($c=0.105$)	33	3350, 2950 1730	0.53~5.70(m, 42H)	561
1c-2	$+110.28^\circ$ ($c=0.105$)	17	3300, 2950 1730	0.57~2.70(m, 38H) 2.77~5.47(m, 20H)	674
1c-3	$+86.81^\circ$ ($c=0.107$)	25	3400, 2950 1730	0.33~2.60(m, 58H) 2.77~5.33(m, 20H)	814
1c-4	$+95.30^\circ$ ($c=0.109$)	11	3400, 2910 1740	not measured	954
1c-5	$+68.85^\circ$ ($c=0.102$)	14	3400, 2950 1730	0.53~5.43(m, 86H)	894
1c-6	$+62.37^\circ$ ($c=0.105$)	24	3300, 2900 1720	0.48~5.80(m, 82H)	890
1c-1	$+73.41^\circ$ ($c=0.11$)	8	3400, 2950 1730	0.47~5.30(m, 86H)	926
1c-7	$+54.58^\circ$ ($c=0.1$)	8	3400, 2950 1730	0.59~1.59(m, 120H) 2.03~5.59(m, 26H)	1323
1c-8	$+80.13^\circ$ ($c=0.107$)	10	3400, 2900 1730	0.48~5.62(m, 82H)	853
1c-9	$+60.03^\circ$ ($c=0.107$)	28	3400, 2900 1730	0.40~5.57(m, 112H)	1067
1c-10	$+53.84^\circ$ ($c=0.058$)	5	3400, 2950 1730	0.40~5.57(m, 120H)	1124

Compound No.	Optical rotation (°) [α] _D ²³ (Chloroform)	Yield (%) [*]	I R (cm ⁻¹)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃ , δ)	FAB-MS (m/z) (M + N _a) ⁺
lc-11	+ 82.16° (c=0.1)	15.2	3350, 2900 1730	0.67~5.87(m, 84H)	891
lc-12	+ 88.60° (c=0.128)	15.1	3400, 2900 1740	0.57~5.67(m, 80H)	827
lc-13	+ 64.23° (c=0.470)	17.0	3400, 2920 1740	5.0~5.43(m, 2H, CH=CH) 0.60~4.37(m, 112H)	1094
lc-14	+ 61.28° (c=0.33)	6.4	3400, 2920 1740	5.0~5.60(m, 4H, -CH=CH-) 0.50~5.0(m, 114H)	1134
lc-15	not measured (insoluble in CHCl ₃)	17.1	3350, 2910, 2850 1740, 1710	not measured	912

Compound No.	Optical rotation [α] _D ^t (°)	R _f volume (Chloroform:Methanol)	M. P. (°C)	Yield (%)	I R (cm ⁻¹) (Film or KBr)	FAB-MS (m/z)
1e-1	+59.35(t=24) (c=0.268, CHCl ₃)	0.50 (9:1)	—	12.6	3300, 2900 1730	$\frac{1171}{(M+Na)^+}$
1e-2	+48.52(t=21) (c=0.244, CHCl ₃)	0.33 (9:1)	85-90	6.3	3400, 2940 1740	$\frac{1398}{(M+Na)^+}$
1e-3	+50.19(t=21) (c=0.497, CHCl ₃)	0.29 (95:5)	83-90	14.8	3400, 2920 1740	$\frac{1390}{(M+Na)^+}$
1e-4	+58.98(t=24) (c=0.863, CHCl ₃)	0.30 (9:1)	47-49	14.6	3400, 2920 1740	$\frac{1038}{(M+Na)^+}$
1e-5	+54.92(t=23) (c=0.541, CHCl ₃)	0.47 (9:1)	—	9.4	3400, 2910 2850, 1740	$\frac{1151}{(M+Na)^+}$
1e-6	+60.57(t=23) (c=0.296, CHCl ₃)	0.31 (9:1)	—	7.6	3450, 2920 1740	$\frac{1077}{(M+Na)^+}$
1e-7	+63.96(t=23) (c=0.268, CHCl ₃)	0.54 (9:1)	—	11.5	3350, 2920 1740	$\frac{1117}{(M+Na)^+}$
1f-1	+58.27(t=23) (c=0.115, CHCl ₃)	0.28 (9:1)	—	33.6	3400, 2900 1730	$\frac{828}{(M+Na)^+}$

Compound No.	Optical rotation [α] _D ^t (°) (Chloroform : Methanol)	Rf volume (Chloroform : Methanol)	M. P (°C)	Yield (%)	I R (cm ⁻¹) (Film or KBr)	FAB-MS (m/z)
If-2	+20.29(t=23) (c=0.108, CHCl ₃)	0.49 (9:1)	—	16.3	3350, 2900 1730	1561 (M+Na) ⁺
If-3	+56.31(t=23) (c=0.116, CHCl ₃)	0.22 (9:1)	—	22.2	3350, 2900 1730	1038 (M+Na) ⁺
If-4	+43.71(t=23) (c=0.053, CHCl ₃)	0.28 (95:5)	—	2.4	3350, 2900 1730	1801 (M+Na) ⁺
Ig-1	+42.96(t=24) (c=2.888, CHCl ₃)	0.22 (95:5)	—	28.9	3500, 2910 1740	1423 (M+Na) ⁺
Ig-2	+37.10(t=23) (c=2.952, CHCl ₃)	0.18 (95:5)	—	16.1	3400, 2900 2850, 1730	1883 (M+Na) ⁺
Ig-3	+29.52(t=23) (c=1.887, CHCl ₃)	0.33 (95:5)	—	21.2	3450, 2920 2850, 1740	1342 (M+Na) ⁺
Ig-4	+45.00(t=24) (c=4.215, CHCl ₃)	0.31 (95:5)	—	46.9	3400, 2900 1740	1342 (M+Na) ⁺

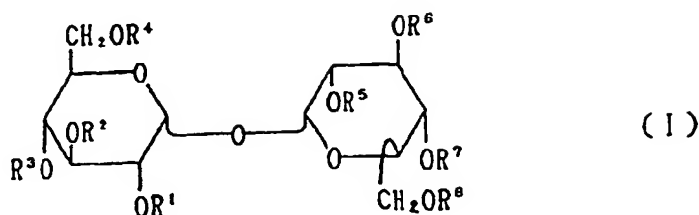
* Yields are based on the compound (8) for Ic-1~15 and Ice-1.

Yields are based on the compound (3) for Ie-1~7, Ig-1~4.

Yields are based on the compound (15) for If-1~4.

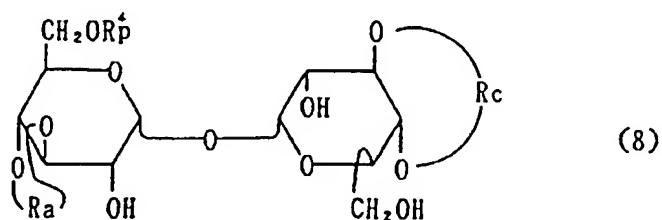
Claims

1. A trehalose derivative of the formula:



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- wherein R^3 , R^5 , R^6 , and R^7 are hydrogen atoms, R^1 and R^8 are C_{1-40} aliphatic acyl groups, and R^2 and R^4 are each selected from hydrogen and C_{1-40} aliphatic acyl groups.
2. The trehalose derivative according to claim 1 wherein R^2 and R^4 are each hydrogen.
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3. The trehalose derivative according to claim 2 wherein R^1 and R^8 are straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_6-C_{36} aliphatic acyl groups.
4. The trehalose derivative according to claim 2 wherein at least one of R^1 and R^8 is substituted with hydroxy, epoxy, alkylcycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl.
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5. The trehalose derivative according to claim 1 wherein one of R^2 and R^4 is C_{1-40} aliphatic acyl and the other is hydrogen.
6. The trehalose derivative according to claim 5 wherein the three aliphatic acyl groups R^1 and R^8 and either R^2 or R^4 are straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_6-C_{36} aliphatic acyl groups.
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7. The trehalose derivative according to claim 6 wherein at least one of the three aliphatic acyl groups R^1 , R^8 , and either R^2 or R^4 is substituted with hydroxy, epoxy or alkylcycloalkyl.
8. The trehalose derivative according to claim 1 wherein R^2 and R^4 are each C_{1-40} aliphatic acyl.
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9. The trehalose derivative according to claim 8 wherein the four aliphatic acyl groups R^1 , R^2 , R^4 and R^8 present in the derivative are straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_6-C_{36} aliphatic acyl groups.
10. The trehalose derivative according to claim 9 wherein at least one of the four aliphatic acyl groups R^1 , R^2 , R^4 and R^8 present in the derivative is substituted with hydroxy.
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11. A trehalose derivative of the formula:

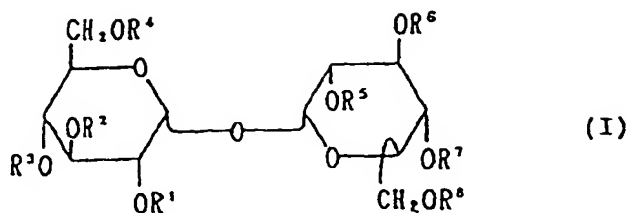


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wherein R_a and R_c are independently bivalent hydroxy-protecting groups and R^p is hydrogen atom or a monovalent hydroxy-protecting group.

Patentansprüche

1. Trehalosederivate der Formel



worin R^3 , R^5 , R^6 und R^7 Wasserstoffatome bedeuten, R^1 und R^8 aliphatische C_{1-40} -Acylgruppen bedeuten und R^2 und R^4 je ausgewählt werden aus Wasserstoff und aliphatischen C_{1-40} -Acylgruppen.

2. Trehalosederivate nach Anspruch 1, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß R^2 und R^4 je Wasserstoff bedeuten.

3. Trehalosederivate nach Anspruch 2, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß R^1 und R^8 geradkettige oder verzweigt-kettige, gesättigte oder ungesättigte aliphatische C_6-C_{36} -Acylgruppen bedeuten.

4. Trehalosederivate nach Anspruch 2, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß mindestens einer der Substituenten R^1 und R^8 mit Hydroxy, Epoxy, Alkylcycloalkyl oder Cycloalkenyl substituiert ist.

5. Trehalosederivate nach Anspruch 1, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß einer der Substituenten R^2 und R^4 eine aliphatische C_{1-40} -Acylgruppe bedeutet und der andere Wasserstoff bedeutet.

6. Trehalosederivate nach Anspruch 5, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß die drei aliphatischen Acylgruppen R^1 und R^8 und entweder R^2 oder R^4 geradkettige oder verzweigt-kettige, gesättigte oder ungesättigte aliphatische C_6-C_{36} -Acylgruppen bedeuten.

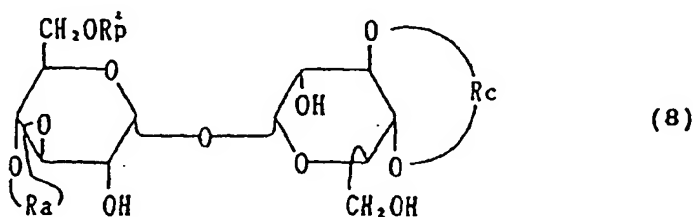
7. Trehalosederivate nach Anspruch 6, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß mindestens eine der drei aliphatischen Acylgruppen R^1 , R^8 und entweder R^2 oder R^4 mit Hydroxy, Epoxy oder Alkylcycloalkyl substituiert sind.

8. Trehalosederivate nach Anspruch 1, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß R^2 und R^4 je aliphatisches C_{1-40} -Acyl bedeuten.

9. Trehalosederivate nach Anspruch 8, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß die vier aliphatischen Acylgruppen R^1 , R^2 , R^4 und R^8 , die in dem Derivat vorhanden sind, geradkettige oder verzweigt-kettige, gesättigte oder ungesättigte aliphatische C_6-C_{36} -Acylgruppen bedeuten.

10. Trehalosederivate nach Anspruch 9, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß mindestens eine der vier aliphatischen Acylgruppen R^1 , R^2 , R^4 und R^8 , die in dem Derivat vorhanden ist, mit Hydroxy substituiert ist.

11. Trehalosederivate der Formel

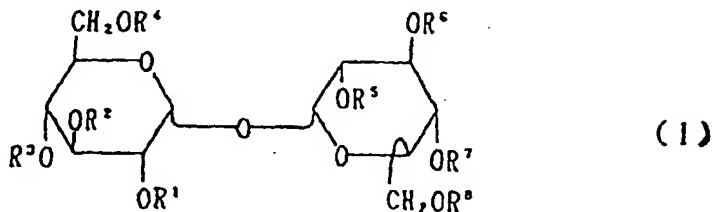


worin R_a und R_c unabhängige zweiwertige Hydroxyschutzgruppen bedeuten und R^{4p} ein Wasserstoffatom oder

eine einwertige Hydroxyschutzgruppe bedeutet.

Revendications

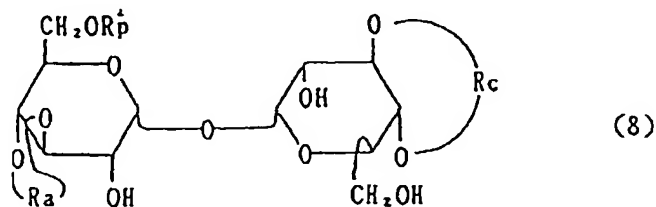
1. Dérivé de tréhalose de formule :



dans laquelle R^3 , R^5 , R^6 et R^7 sont des atomes d'hydrogène, R^1 et R^8 sont des groupes acyles aliphatiques en C_1 à C_{40} , et R^2 et R^4 sont chacun choisis parmi l'hydrogène et les groupes acyles aliphatiques en C_1 à C_{40} .

2. Dérivé de tréhalose selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R^2 et R^4 sont chacun un atome d'hydrogène.
3. Dérivé de tréhalose selon la revendication 2, dans lequel R^1 et R^8 sont des groupes acyles aliphatiques en C_6 à C_{36} linéaires ou ramifiés, saturés ou insaturés.
4. Dérivé de tréhalose selon la revendication 2, dans lequel au moins un groupe parmi R^1 et R^8 est substitué avec un groupe hydroxy, époxy, alkylcycloalkyle ou cycloalkényle.
5. Dérivé de tréhalose selon la revendication 1, dans lequel un groupe parmi R^2 et R^4 est un groupe acyle aliphatique en C_1 à C_{40} et l'autre est un atome d'hydrogène.
6. Dérivé de tréhalose selon la revendication 5, dans lequel les trois groupes acyles aliphatiques R^1 et R^8 , et soit R^2 soit R^4 sont des groupes acyles aliphatiques en C_6 à C_{36} linéaires ou ramifiés, saturés ou insaturés.
7. Dérivé de tréhalose selon la revendication 6, dans lequel au moins l'un des trois groupes acyles aliphatiques R^1 , R^8 , et soit R^2 soit R^4 est substitué avec un groupe hydroxy, époxy ou alkylcycloalkyle.
8. Dérivé de tréhalose selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R^2 et R^4 sont chacun un groupe acyle aliphatique en C_1 à C_{40} .
9. Dérivé de tréhalose selon la revendication 8, dans lequel les quatre groupes acyles aliphatiques R^1 , R^2 , R^4 et R^8 présents dans le dérivé sont des groupes acyles aliphatiques en C_6 à C_{36} linéaires ou ramifiés, saturés ou insaturés.
10. Dérivé de tréhalose selon la revendication 9, dans lequel au moins l'un des quatre groupes acyles aliphatiques R^1 , R^2 , R^4 et R^8 présents dans le dérivé est substitué avec un groupe hydroxy.

11. Dérivé de tréhalose de formule :



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dans laquelle R_a et R_c sont indépendamment des groupes bivalents hydroxy-protecteur et R^4p est un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe monovalent hydroxy-protecteur.

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